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PRESS CONTINUES COMMENT ON POLISH SITUATION

'Understanding" of Soviet Stand

LD181018 Sofia BTA in English 0839 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Commentary entitled "The Commands of Internationalism" "signed" by journalist Lyubomir Kyossev in NARDONA ARMIYA of 18 June]

[Text] Sofia, 18 Jun (BTA)--The commentary stresses that the concern and anxiety over the fate of socialist Poland as displayed by the Soviet communists in the letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party are met with understanding and support in Bulgaria.

Bulgaro-Polish relations have long proved their vitality and vigour, withstanding the test of centuries. Our friendship was born in the common struggle against the Ottoman conquerors, it passed through the struggles against the forces of capitalism, fascism and obscurantism, it grew and developed under the conditions of modern socialist construction and the common care for the defence of peace and socialism, reads the commentary. That is why greater are now our pain, our alarm and concern over the advance of anti-socialist forces in Poland, over the difficulties with which the fraternal Polish people will have to cope with.

"We cannot stand aside, we cannot stand indifferent towards the current developments in the Polish People's Republic", the author goes on. For ten months now complicated events and processes are taking place in the country, but the recent weeks have come to reveal that the situation there has reached an exceptionally dangerous, a critical phase. It is no secret that today a fierce class struggle is going on in Poland, a struggle to determine which way is the country to take in its future development--the way of real socialism or the way leading her away from the socialist social system, from the socialist community.

Indisputably the solving of the "who wins" question is of fateful significance for the Polish People's Republic, says Mr Kyossev. The Polish people, the Polish communists are well familiar with the historic acquisitions won as a result of the socialist revolution in the country. Socialism liberated Poland from backwardness and poverty, secured her sovereignty and national independence, gave her sure state borders, loyal friends and allies. At present precisely these acquisitions of the Polish people have been endangered. And no honest Polish citizen has the right to undermine the exceptional seriousness of this danger.

It is stressed in the commentary that events in Poland concern not only this country. The Polish People's Republic is a member of the socialist community. It was on Polish soil that in response to the NATO threats the socialist defensive alliance of the Warsaw Treaty was (?set) up. Every encroachment upon the Polish People's Republic is threatening the interests and the security of the entire socialist community. Automatically this would lead up to the disruption of the existing European balance of forces, which would undoubtedly have an effect on the mainstays of peace on the continent and in the world.

"History has categorically proven it that Poland has no better, or more sincere and faithful friends, more powerful allies than the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries. Her membership of the Warsaw Treaty organization and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance stands as a guarantee for her future, for her secure and peaceful future. And no one should nourish any illusions that there is some other way to the preservation of socialism in Poland. Precisely this, reads the commentary, has prompted the concern of the CPSU and the communist parties of our countries over events in Poland. That is why at this time of hardship for Poland, we haven't cut off, not for a minute, the selfless aid to the Polish United Workers Party, to the Polish state and the Polish people. However, we cannot turn blind eyes to a number of outstanding facts testifying that the measures undertaken in Poland for the stabilization of the situation are not effective. The situation is further worsened by the fact that in the party, too, groups have appeared wishing to review some basic principles of party construction, the question of the leading role of the Polish United Workers' Party in the society. We have witnessed actions pursuing the modification of the Marxist-Leninist character of the party, seeking to convert it into a reformist party. Herein lies the great threat to socialist Poland, says the journalist.

"Once the counter-revolutionary forces succeed in splitting the party from within, they would settle their chief task--the dismissal of the Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the Polish working class from the political scene".

Pointing out once again that the Bulgarian working people stand (?resolutely) behind the concepts set forth in the letter of the CC of the CPSU to the CC of the PUWP, Mr Kyossev (?expresses the conviction) that the strong and healthy forces in the Polish United Workers' Party and its leadership, in the Polish Army, will launch a decisive offensive and will preserve and strengthen the socialist gains of the Polish people.

Additional Commentaries

AU171807 [Editorial Report] The Sofia dailies RABOTNICHESKO DELO, OTECHESTVEN FRONT and TRUD on 15 June 1981 carry articles dealing with the situation in Poland, with the role of the Solidarity trade union and with the recent letter of the CPSU Central Committee to the PZPR, expressing full support for it.

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 15 June carries on page 7 an 800-word article by Atanas Atanasov entitled "Transparent Political Ambitions," devoted to the attempts of Solidarity to interfere in state and government affairs and to develop into a "political movement with a pronounced oppositional and antisocialist character." Atanasov further mentions Solidarity's violent attacks against the PZPR and its ambition to play the leading role in Polish society, its rejection of basic socialist principles, the frequent references to "Christian ideology" in official documents of this trade union, and the fact that the word "socialism" is mostly in a negative context in such documents, described as a "bureaucratic system whose prevailing feature is a lack of a democratic mechanism." Atanasov closes his article noting that "regardless of the critical situation, however, there is still the possibility to prevent a national disaster." He then refers to the valuable help represented by the letter of the CPSU Central Committee to the PZPR.

Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian on 15 June carries on page 2 a 700-word unattributed article entitled "With the Strength of Socialist Internationalism," referring to the letter of the CPSU to the PZPR and speaking of the "deadly danger threatening Poland as a socialist and independent state." The article adds that the "hypocritical tears that are now being shed over Poland in the West may easily be transformed into lead for weapons directed against all progressive forces in the country and ready to annihilate them."

This article is followed, on the same page, by a 500-word commentary by Ventsislav Karaivanov entitled "Solidarity, With Whom and for What?" Describing the background of the severe economic crisis in Poland as mainly due to the obstructionist activities of Solidarity, which encourages the workers to neglect their duties and engage in strikes. Karaivanov ironically refers to the strange methods employed by Solidarity in assisting workers: "Those who remain unemployed because enterprises are closing down must receive financial aid and passports from the state in order to emigrate abroad and find jobs there; there is nothing to say about this--this is what we call genuine workers solidarity." Karaivanov closes his article by asserting that "it is obvious that such a situation can no longer continue without severe consequences for the future of Poland."

Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian on 15 June carries on page 1 a 1,200-word editorial entitled "Historical Demand for the Polish People. " Analyzing the reasons for the recent economic stagnation in Poland, the editorial points out that "the new Polish party and state leadership tried hard but did not succeed in finding effective methods to overcome the mistakes of the past, to restore normal economic life and the confidence of the masses in the party, as well as to strengthen the state apparatus." Describing the actions of counterrevolutionary forces within the country and abroad, under CIA leadership, the editorial adds: "There are numerous facts proving that these forces have for a long time been planning and perfidiously preparing counterrevolution, and that they have the main share in exacerbating the situation to the breaking point. It is also a fact that plans exist for destabilizing one of the most important links of the socialist community and for even possibly severing this link from the community.

In pointing out that the counterrevolutionary forces are conducting "unrestrained anti-Soviet propaganda" and attempting to destroy the leading role of the PZPR, the editorial adds that it would be a "national disaster for Poland" to be deprived of the "beneficial assistance of the socialist community and of the powerful socialist military shield, which would make Poland an easy prey to imperialism and revanchism." This would be a disaster not only for Poland, but for Europe and the whole world, the editorial notes.

The TRUD editorial finally expresses the hope that the millions of Polish people, "even those who have been deceived," will stand behind the party if the question of the very existence of socialist Poland should be posed.

Support for CPSU Letter

AU141925 Sofia BTA in English 1856 GMT 14 Jun 81

["Criminal Plot Unmasked"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 14 Jun (BTA)--Under the above headline ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME carries today a long article by its observer on ideological problems, Mr Deyan Pavlov.

"The letter of the CC [Central Committee] of the CPSU to the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party of June 5, 1981 is an exceptionally important, historic document of active internationalism, a document which mirrors the concern of Lenin's party, of all true champions of peace and socialism for the destiny of socialist Poland," notes the author. "The CC of the CPSU has given in its letter a precise, class characteristic of the situation created in Poland of late."

It is noted further in the article that with the deviations from the Marxist-Leninist principles which have been permitted by the leadership of the Polish United Workers Party in the last 70 years, the enemies of socialism in Poland now capitalize the most in the sphere of ideology and economy, pointing out the concessions made to them in recent months by the CC of the Polish United Workers' party.

They have found allies not only in the imperialist subversive centers of the West but also in the revisionist and opportunist elements in the Polish United Workers' Party, the author points out.

"As a result of all this fraternal Poland has gradually turned into a handy 'ground' for the international and internal anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, which embarked on the task of realizing their treacherous strategy of 'erosion' of socialism, of tearing away one of the most important links of the socialist community, of remapping politically Europe," is pointed out further in ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME.

The author quotes examples of intensification of the aggressive radio broadcasts in Polish by the "Free Europe", "the Voice of America" and other propaganda centers of imperialism, aimed at confusing totally the consciousness of the masses in Poland and at offering a counterrevolutionary 'alternative'.

ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME observer stresses in conclusion:

"The great danger threatening socialist Poland cannot but shock the true Polish communists and patriots and urge them to launch a resolute offensive against their and our class enemies, against the adversaries of peace in Europe and the world."

NARODNA MLADEZH carries an editorial article on the same subject, which reads in part: "Today, when Poland stands at a serious crossroads, when a struggle is going on on which way she should take--the road of real socialism, or the road alien to the Marxist-Leninist teaching, which would tear her away from the socialist social system and the socialist community, the responsibility of the younger generation is particularly great, because the future, the destiny of Poland is at stake and the future and destiny of a country is the youth of this country."

"The Bulgarian youth regards the letter of the CC of the CPSU to the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party as a great and true fraternal help to the Polish United Workers' Party, as a proper advice for finding the true road, for determining the strategy and tactics and outlining a concrete program for a way out of the grave situation Poland is in as soon as possible."

HAIG VISIT TO PRC SERVES 'WAR PREPARATIONS'

AU171532 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 17 Jun 81

["Uniting To Oppose"--BTA headline, by BTA correspondent Todor Stoyanov]

[Text] Sofia, 17 Jun (BTA)--U.S. State Secretary Haig's visit to Beijing has confirmed the basic rule of the U.S. diplomacy: "The enemies of the Soviet Union are our friends."

By an irony of history China, a country pretending to be a socialist one, is following the same motto in her foreign policy. This is the reason why her friends, too, are using the whole scale of anti-Sovietism in all its nuances.

Already before ending the dialogue with his friends, Mr Haig noted that it is proceeding excellently and goes beyond all expectations. The end of the visit showed what laid behind the polite phrase of the general: an understanding on the strategic matters, neglecting the contradictions over the Taiwanese issue, overcoming the formal barriers on the penetration of the U.S.-made offensive weapons in China....

The United States is no more "paper tiger" for Beijing. Now the tiger is a friend tamed through fawning. It is far from being made of paper: great quantities of metal in the form of weapons are expected from him. On the other hand China, too, is not the many times blamed adversary but a desired partner in the anti-Soviet U.S. course.

The evolution is obvious to both countries. The goal of their uniting is to oppose the Soviet Union, the calm might of which is a thorn in the flesh of all the blinded with their strivings for military superiority and domination. The courier of the U.S. diplomacy on all directions of its foreign policy is being inspired by the only aim of establishing a holy alliance against the Soviet Union.

When following such an aim it is natural that the uniting link among the partners on all parallels throughout the world is the weapons. Both in the past and at present the concealed and undisguished military alliances of the retrograde forces have put themselves up massifs of deadly metal.

In principle bilateral cooperation is a normal manifestation in the relations between states. In the China-USA case this process is becoming extremely dangerous because the sole aim of this cooperation is the military encirclement of the most peace-loving country, the Soviet Union, the destabilizing of regions of key strategic aim for both the USA and China, namely the region including Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos.

The Beijing-Washington rapprochement serves the preparations for war. However, the peoples have no need of a holy alliance against socialism but of a holy alliance of common sense in defence of peace and civilization. Beijing and Washington stand against the major necessity of our century thus assuming serious responsibility over themselves.

LILOV RECEIVES VISITING CUBAN DELEGATION

AU171953 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has received a delegation of the National Control and Revision Committee of the Cuban Communist Party led by Omar Iser Mojena, first vice chairman of the committee. During the fraternal and cordial talks, a readiness for further developing the comprehensive cooperation between the BCP and the Cuban Communist Party was confirmed.

The delegation of the National Control and Revison Committee of the Cuban Communist Party had paid a visit to Bulgaria from 11 to 17 June. The delegation studied the activity of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission [words indistinct] with the control-auditing and party organs in Sofia, Plovdiv, Veliko Turnovo and Varnam. The delegation was also received by Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION CONTINUES 17 JUN

AU171224 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1200 GMT on 17 June carries a 2-minute live relay from the National Assembly Hall in Sofia on the 2d day of the first session of the Eighth National Assembly.

The announcer notes that Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Grisha Filipov are present at the session and adds that the session is opened by National Assembly Chairman Stanko Todorov. The announcer reads the items expected to be discussed by the National Assembly deputies today. "Deputy chairmen, a secretary and members of the State Council are expected to be elected. In this connection, a proposal by the State Council chairman will be read. The chairman of the Committee for the State and People's Control will also be elected today. A proposal by the chairman of the Council of Ministers on structural changes in the Council of Ministers composition will be submitted for discussion and the members of the government will also be elected.

"The letter from the chairman of the State Council and the chairman of the Council of Ministers on the future policy of the State Council and the government is expected with keenest interest. At the end of the session, the Supreme Court judge and the chief prosecutors of the People's Republic of Bulgaria will be elected.

"We will regularly brief you on the work of this session."

End of Session

AU171452 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] The first session of the Eighth National Assembly ended a short while ago. The most important moment of today's session undoubtedly was the letter from the chairman of the State Council and the chairman of the Council of Ministers on the future policy of the State Council and the government. The letter was read by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly. The letter expresses gratitude for the great confidence [words indistinct] in being elected to these posts, as well as confidence that the State Council and government will continue to be guided by the direct goal: building a developed socialist society and creating the prerequisites for a transition to communism. At the present moment, the letter says, there is no more important task than eliminating the threat of a nuclear war. That is why the People's Republic of Bulgaria will follow a policy of detente, peace and deepening cooperation among countries and peoples. Our country will continue to support the 26th CPSU Congress program for peace, and will also follow a policy of friendship and even closer bringing together of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, as well as strengthening the Warsaw Pact. The State Council and the Council of Ministers will proceed from the formulations of the 12th BCP Congress that in terms of the Balkans, Bulgaria will follow a policy of peace, understanding and good neighborliness.

The new economic approach and the new mechanism will be consistently implemented. On behalf of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, the two chairmen, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Grisha Filipov, state in the letter to the National Assembly, as well as to the Bulgarian people, that under the leadership of the BCP they will spare no efforts, knowledge or experience in implementing the 12th BCP Congress decisions and for the prosperity and success of our dear motherland, the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

As is already known, at yesterday's session the National Assembly elected Comrade Todor Zhivkov as chairman of the State Council and Comrade Grisha Filipov as chairman of the Council of Ministers, and entrusted them with proposing to the National Assembly the composition of the State Council and the Council of Ministers for approval.

The following persons were unanimously approved: Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council; Peko Takov, Georgi Atanasov--also chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control; Georgi Dzhagarov, Mitko Grigorov and Yaroslav Radev--deputy chairmen of the State Council. Nikola Manolov, secretary of the State Council. State Council members: Aleksandur Lilov, Angel Balevski, Angel Dimitrov, Angel Shishkov, Vladimir Bonev, Elena Lagadinova, Emil Khristov, Zhivko Zhivkov, Ivanka Dikova, Ivan Panev, Krustyu Trichkov, Nayde Ferkhadova, Nikolay Zhishev, Ognyan Doynov, Panteley Zarev, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Dyulgerov, Radi Kuzmanov, Stanka Shopova, Stoyan Tonchev and Tsola Dragoycheva.

The National Assembly deputies approved the Council of Ministers chairman's proposal on certain structural changes. The National Assembly deputies also unanimously voted in favor of the members of the government as proposed by Grisha Filipov: Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Kiril Zarev--also chairman of the State Planning Committee; Stamen Stamenov--also minister of metallurgy and national resources; and Stanish Bonev deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers. As members of the government, the following were approved: Belcho Belchev, minister of finance; Nacho Papazov, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress; Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee for Culture; Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs; Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense; Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs; Aleksandur Fol, minister of national education; Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply; Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry; Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine-building and electronics; Rumen Serbezov, minister of light industry; Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the National Agroindustrial Union Central Council Executive Committee; Ivan Sakarev, minister of construction and architecture; Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation; Georgi Karamaneev, minister of internal trade and public service; Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade; Yanko Markov, minister of forests and forest industry; Pando Vanchev, minister of communications; Radoy Popivanov, minister of public health, Svetla Daskalova, minister of justice; and Dimitur Zhulev, minister and Bulgaria's ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Also approved were: Veselin Nikiforov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Bank; and Georgi Pavlov, chairman of the Committee for Environmental Protection.

According to a proposal by the BCP and Bulgarian National Agrarian Union leaderships, Ivan Velinov was elected chairman of the Supreme Court. Jurors for the Supreme Court were also elected. Prof Kostadin Lyutov was elected chief prosecutor of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Thus, the first session of the Eighth National Assembly ended and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, closed the session.

Structural Changes

AU171727 Sofia BTA in English 1442 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Sofia, 17 Jun (BTA)--Today the Eighth National Assembly unanimously approved at its session the proposal submitted by Prime Minister Mr Grisha Filipov, for structural changes in the Bulgarian Government.

The Ministry of Mechanical Engineering and the Ministry of Electronics and Electrical Engineering are merged into a Ministry of Mechanical Engineering and Electronics. The Ministry of Construction and Building Materials and the Committee for Architecture and Development reemerged into a Ministry of Construction and Architecture.

The Ministry of Supplies is closed down. The Committee on Labor and Wages and the State Standardization Committee are closed down. The Council for Territorial and Town Development with the Council of Ministers, too, is closed down.

The National Assembly has entrusted the Council of Ministers with determining the bodies and the organizations to which the respective activities of the closed down ministries and departments should be transferred.

SOLIDARITY EX-MEMBER CRITICIZES LEADERSHIP

AU171056 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jun 81 p 7

[Karol Mikulka, RUDE PRAVO special correspondent, interview with Tadeusz Bentkowski, chairman of the PZPR Enterprise Committee in the Warszawa steelmill in Warsaw-Zoliborz, entitled: "Decision of a Rolling Mill Operator From Warszawa Steelmill; 'I Will Not Be Member of Two Parties'"--date of the interview not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Who, in your opinion, has the greatest interest in aggravating the situation [in Poland]?

[Answer] Many people who have absolutely nothing in common with socialism have joined Solidarity. Some of them have been manifesting their enmity toward the socialist development in Poland for a long time, even publicly; others have come into conflict with the law more than once. Various failures, who never worked properly and responsibly, are looking for their opportunity in Solidarity. And all these together are trying to manipulate honest people who joined Solidarity in the belief that they were joining an organization that would resolve all long outstanding problems, shortcomings and difficulties, the elimination of which is the trade union's job.

[Question] Am I to understand that Solidarity does not devote itself to the solution of issues of a trade union character?

[Answer] So far there is only a lot of talk about it. The greatest energy--after my own experience I am not afraid to say it--is being devoted to organizing a new political party. The moderate ones are talking about an opposition party, but there are also many of those who do not conceal that the goal is the liquidation of the PZPR. I, personally, am a member of the PZPR and do not intend to be a member of any other party, the more so if it is a party with a clearly antisocialist character. That is why I left Solidarity.

[Question] Have you read the CPSU Central Committee's letter in the Polish press?

[Answer] Of course. And we, the party members in the Warszawa steelmill, fully identify with it. It is as if the Soviet comrades were right here, among us, and wrote down all the problems and concerns which we have been discussing for a long time. More than once we have drawn attention of the higher bodies to the need to build dams against all antisocialist and anti-Soviet manifestations. Perhaps now, after the 11th session, our voice will be heard and we are willing to devote all our energy, experience and work to leading the country out of the profound political and economic crisis. We must join forces for a struggle against all those who would like to see Poland elsewhere than in the socialist camp. A seemingly little thing, but even the fact that we were able to fulfill the plan for today's shift we owe to our Soviet comrades, who are sending us increased quantities of raw materials and fuels. And, of course, the leading Solidarity functionaries, as usual, do not see that. Today, our country needs calm, and good work. No one should be surprised, and I mean precisely the Solidarity leaders, that more and more honest people are bidding them farewell.

DAILY ON NEED TO MOBILIZE PZPR'S 'HEALTHY FORCES'

AU171036 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 16 Jun 81 p 2

[Jiri Jakoubek article: "Time Does Not Stand Still]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee's letter to the PZPR Central Committee has evoked a great echo throughout the world--among the fraternal communist and workers parties it elicited great satisfaction with its content, with the Soviet communists' appeal that what is needed is to mobilize all the healthy forces of Polish society to struggle against the counterrevolution, which is ever more dangerously sticking its horns out in the north, in the country of our neighbors. And in the west?

There is a loud clamor that the letter is an interference in Poland's internal affairs, as, for example, by General Haig, U.S. secretary of defense, who, moreover, at one of his recent press conferences in Washington, called on journalists to unleash in the pages of their bourgeois newspapers a sharp anti-Soviet campaign against this "interference."

Several important domestic political events have occurred in the past few days in Poland. In the first place, there was the CPSU Central Committee's letter to the Polish comrades, the 11th session of the PZPR Central Committee, the session of the Polish Sejm and the voivodship party conferences. These important actions have a common denominator. The majority of those who took part in these actions stress that the current situation in Poland is dangerous and has reached a critical stage. An ever increasing number of Polish communists and patriots oppose the anti-Soviet and antisocialist forces.

This is understandable. Among those who engage in discussion are many comrades who document with facts that the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland have chosen similar tactics and have the same subversive goal of turning back the wheel of history as was the case in our country in 1968, when they were striving for an overturn in our country with the aid of dark imperialist forces. It is no coincidence that Comrade Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, spoke at the voivodship conference in Krakow about the need to change the one of the mass media, that "there is not and cannot be room in our party for alien views." The CPSU Central Committee's letter is in a similar vein. It refers to the frequent talks between the Soviet leadership and the PZPR representatives, during which it was stated that "the struggle for the party cannot be won as long as the press, radio and television are working not for the PZPR, but for its enemies." And we all remember well how the building of socialism was run down in our country, when for just a short while hostile forces gained the upper hand in the editorial offices of the mass information media and had the opportunity to misuse them as instruments of disinformation and to confuse the working people and break up their ranks.

From the reports and letters arriving daily in our editorial office we can see how very disturbed our people are over the developments in Poland. People are calling for action, for a dam to be built against the counterrevolutionary and antisocialist forces. They want the onslaught of the counterrevolution, represented by the extremist forces in Solidarity, beaten back, they want Poland to continue living in firm unity and fraternal cooperaion with us, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Neither we, the Czechs and Slovaks, nor our northern brothers, the Poles and the German comrades in the GDR, are living in a vacuum in Central Europe. We are living in the outpost, on the Western border, dividing the world of socialism from the world of capitalism. We are guarding peace and cooperation among nations, guarding the conclusions of the Helsinki CSCE. Therefore we cannot permit the reactionary forces' plans in Poland to be realized, plans designed to change the balance of forces in Europe and throughout the world in thei. favor, as the CPSU Central Committee letter stresses. And today no one doubts that the mobilization of the healthy forces in the PZPR is absolutely necessary because time flies; it does not stand still.

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES WEST'S STANCE ON POLAND

LD171804 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Vaclav Kvasnicka commentary on United States and NATO Tactics Concerning the Latest Developments in Poland]

[Text] Travelling to Beijing, the United States Secretary of State Alexander Haig was already talking about Poland when in Hong Kong. In a crude and undiplomatic manner, he called on newsmen to launch fierce attacks against the Soviet communist party Central Committee's letter addressed to the Central Committee of Poland's United Workers Party.

He went so far as to maintain that this letter had increased tension; he spoke of unforeseeable consquences if the Soviet Union decides to render assistance to Poland's communists and patriots in overcoming the crisis and in fighting against counterrevolution.

United States President Reagan was talking in a similar vein at Tuesday's press conference in Washington. This interest in developments in Poland is hardly surprising. What is rather surprising is the fact that Messrs Reagan and Haig have the audacity to blame the Soviet Union for the tensions mounting in and around Poland. But after all, the Reagan administration frequently behaves like a thief calling out: catch the thief. It was in the White House that the insidious concept of eroding socialism in Poland had come into being. It was the White House that gave its blessings to ideological subversion carried out by United States espionage centers and to frontal attack against the alliance between Poland the Soviet Union.

There are facts proving the existence of United States material, political and diplomatic assistance rendered to counter revolution in Poland. United States diplomacy is out to spread a protective umbrella over the activities of anti-socialist forces in Poland. Many an important international forum is being used for this end. For example, the United States delegation to the Madrid review meeting of the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act is trying hard to delay the conclusion of the meeting within the time limit planned. Now there are attempts to protract it over the summer holidays. According to Washington's speculations, this is a way to prevent the Soviet Union from rendering assistance to Poland's communists and patriotic devoted to the cause of socialism and Poland's ties of alliance.

Identical tactics can be recognized from what was said on Tuesday by Kurt Becker, spokesman of the West German Government. In one breath he was talking about the situation in Poland and about the Madrid meeting of participants of the Helsinki conference. He expressed fears that the Soviet Union may lose interest in the Madrid meeting, and he meant that as regards Poland the Madrid gathering would lose its tactical value for the NATO powers. But what the head of the Soviet delegation Leonid Iliyichev said at the Madrid gathering on Tuesday clearly showed that such vital questions as issues of war and peace are not objects of speculation for the Soviet Union. He reaffirmed the Soviet Union's interest in positive results in Madrid, adding that European countries should not allow the process started in Helsinki to be turned into a tool of NATO policies. Washington's tactics in connection with Poland show, however, that the Reagan administration is apparently determined to support Polish counterrevolutionaries at the expense of detente, officially at the expense of security and peace in Europe.

WORKER QUOTED ON POLAND, CEMA ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD172120 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Developments in Poland influence economic relations between the CEMA countries. Working people in a number of factories are grappling with problems caused by Poland's nonfulfillment of its delivery commitments, commitments which to a large extent determine the fulfillment of their own production programs.

Vladimir Vrkov, head of the supplies department of the computer technology enterprise at Banska Bystrica, tells us what he things about the general situation in Poland and the problems it is creating for his enterprise:

[Begin recording] I follow the situation in Poland regularly, and I do not think that things are getting better there. This is also reflected in economic relations between our enterprise and the supplies we are supposed to receive from Poland.

At the end of last year, our enterprise was to assemble 2,000 96-pole connectors which are being manufactured in Poland. Despite repeated demands, we never received the connectors. We then turned to the Soviet Union, to a factory in Kiev, which helped us. They sent us the connectors within 1 week, thus helping us to fulfill the 1980 plan and the entire 5-year plan.

I think that the situation is far worse this year. We asked for about 19,000 integrated circuits; they did not even send us a confirmation, even though last year and in previous years we received integrated circuits from Poland. The result was that we had to import these integrated circuits from capitalist states; we exhausted more than 300,000 crowns on importing these integrated circuits.

The situation is similar as regards a printing machine which we are connecting to the computer.

For the second quarter, we had a contract with Poland to receive 35 printing machines. We have not received a single printing machine to date, and according to reports we have from Poland we shall not receive any printing machines in the second quarter either. By the end of the year we were supposed to receive another 83 printing machines. It is extremely doubtful whether we shall receive any at all, because if the situation there continues the way it has been until now there will probably not be a single printing machine. As a result, we shall have to turn to other printing machines. But that is not all, because these different machines require different circuits and this will in fact upset our entire delivery program. [end recording]

SOLIDARITY TRYING TO ESTABLISH DUAL GOVERNMENT

LD181004 Prague CTK in English 0826 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Prague, 18 Jun (CTK)--The activity of the Polish trade union Solidarity has brought about no improvements in the life of the people, but on the contrary, Polish economy has found itself literally on the brink of a catastrophe, the Czechoslovak trade union daily PRACE said in an article on the developments in Poland.

In a socialist society, the standard of living depends fully on the level, quantity and quality of social labour, the daily said, pointing out that Solidarity has responsibility towards the people and society for harmonizing labour and consumption, wishes and possibilities, for ensuring that the present difficulties do not give rise to even bigger and more complicated problems. However, in the past six months, the extremist part of Solidarity directed the energy of this trade union to entirely different goals, far removed from the real needs and interests of the working people.

The extremist forces in Solidarity leadership are causing and escalating tension and destabilization in Polish society, trying to establish a dual government in the country.

In the recently published program of Solidarity, much is said about what the trade union will demand, what it plans to monitor, but it is difficult to find words about the responsibilities Solidarity intends to assume.

RUDE PRAVO SERIES ON CULPRITS OF TERRORISM

AU171553 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 2 Jun 1981 on page 6 carries the eighth installment of the series "Who Supports International Terrorism." The eighth installment--a 1,800-word article by Jiri Roskot entitled "Hand in Hand with Racists"--deals with U.S. cooperation with the Republic of South Africa.

In the first part of the article, Roskot discusses the South African regime's "state terrorism" as manifested in its "unbridled terror" against the nonwhite majority, and the "terrorist raids into Angola, Zambia or Mozambique."

He then detects a "similarity that is not accidental" between the apartheid regime and racial conflicts in African society, and discusses the "drawing closer together of Washington and Pretoria," said to be based on "common goals and methods." He mentions in that context U.S. interest in South Africa's raw materials, U.S. companies' stake in the South African economy, and the "military-strategic" importance of South Africa for Washington. Basing his information on former CIA agent John Stockwell's book "In Search of Enemies," Roskot also refers to "the CIA's and the South African espionage service's coordinated course of action against national liberation movements in Africa."

"The anatomy of U.S.-South African cooperation," the article says in conclusion, "exposes the true features of international terrorism and shows at the same time who is holding its reins in his hands."

The ninth installment of the series--a 2,000-word article by Milos Krejci entitled "Using People as Guinea Pigs"--is published by RUDE PRAVO on 9 June on page 6. Krejci describes in its first part--on the basis of former Vice President Rockefeller's report, U.S. press reports, unidentified Pentagon reports and Church's Senate committee report--past Pentagon and CIA-initiated experiments with human behavior, involving the use of radiation, electric shocks, psychiatry, narcotics, and various chemical and biological agents. He notes that "there is no guarantee that such experiments do not continue."

Krejci then refers to the CIA's links with "opium smugglers" in the world. He mentions that in the sixties in Laos, "the CIA organized a secret army made up of members of the Meo tribe, whose entire economy and way of life are based on growing and smuggling opium." Today the CIA proceeds "in the same way," according to Krejci, in the border areas of Pakistan and Afghanistan where "many of the so-called God's fighters for Islam, whom the CIA supplies with weapons, are in reality opium smugglers." The CIA is thus "supporting an opium war, of which Americans are the greatest victims."

The concluding passage of the article is devoted to various "dubious sects and churches in the United States," which--as Krejci suspects--are "an El Dorado for CIA agents." Krejci pays particular attention to the mass suicide of the "People's Temple" sect in Guyana, deriving his information from his "recent" interview in Prague with Janet Jagan, who represents the Progressive People's Party in Guyana's parliament. Krejci cites Jagan on her party's numerous parliamentary interpretations concerning the mass sucide in Jonestown and the Guyana Government's "refusal" to answer questions. "One of the reasons for the government's refusal to investigate the affair, according to Jagan, is "the CIA's involvement" in it. Krejci cites Jagan as having told him: "I think that the massacre in Jonestown is still shrouded by a great mystery and I also think that some aspects are connected with government officials' and the CIA's involvement, and with the suppression of truth.

"There is a strong suspicion that the CIA was using the 'Temple' as a center for 'mind control' experiments and abusing people by subjecting them to the influence of narcotics and testing the use of drugs and psychic pressure in affecting people's minds on a mass basis." Jagan does not reveal any details about the causes of her "strong suspicion."

The tenth installment of the series--a 2,100-word article by Milan Madr entitled "The Shadow of Violence Follows Israel," and published on 11 June on page 6--is devoted to Israel's "policy of state terrorism" and the United States' "all-round support" for it. Madr describes in his article Israel's "repulsive and inhuman" policy vis-a-vis the Arabs--starting with the massacre of Deir Yasin in 1948 and ending with present cases of deportation of West Bank inhabitants from their homes, confiscation of Arab-owned land and wells, torture of Palestinians in Israeli prisons, maltreatment of the civilian population in the occupied territories by Israeli soldiers, and Israel's "genocidal war" against Palestinians in southern Lebanon.

While describing the "terrorist methods" used by Israel, Madr discusses the forms of U.S. support for Israel. He refers to U.S. "benevolence" toward Israeli "violations of human rights," to U.S. vetoing UN resolutions condemning Israeli policy, to President Reagan's statement that he does not consider Israeli settlements in the occupied territories illegal, to the "billions" of U.S. dollars "enabling Israel's policy of aggression" and to the use of U.S.-made arms in Israel's "murderous raids" in Lebanon. In that context, he dismisses as "hypocritical" U.S. references to the U.S.-Israeli agreement of 1952 forbidding the use of U.S. weapons outside Israeli territory, arguing that "the United States has always responded to Israel's violations of U.S.-Israeli agreements by increasing its arms deliveries and supplying Israel with more modern arms."

Summing up, Madr says: "The United States unconditionally supports Israel and thus also its undeniable terrorism in its many forms. To be more precise, the United States keeps it alive. Its responsibility is so obvious, so evident in everyday practice, that it cannot be denied."

The 11th installment of the RUDE PRAVO series--a 2,700-word article by Ivan Broz entitled "an ominous tangled skein"--is published in the 13 June issue on page 6. It deals with the U.S. "military-industrial complex" as "a bearer of terror on a truly international scale" which "terrorizes the world with nuclear submarines, intercontinental missiles, medium-range missiles and now even with space shuttles."

In its first part, the article discusses U.S. arms exports, describing them as the "export of war" and "terror on a large scale," and refers to past U.S. "aggressions" and U.S. arms' manufacturers' "lion's share" in them.

Basing his information on U.S. sources, Broz goes on to analyze the role of arms production in large U.S. companies' production programs and cites figures on their profits made from arms sales. He then briefly sketches the Reagan administration's "plain but insidious philosophy" based on the "fabricated and hackneyed" claim that "'America's freedom' is threatened by communism," and reviews the Pentagon's "astronomical" budgets as a reflection of that philosophy.

The following part of the article discusses the Pentagon's various planned projects (MX, Ohio submarine system equipped with Trident missiles, "missiles with a flat trajectory," the neutron bomb, the B-1 bomber), referring each case to the U.S. companies involved in them. Broz then investigates the "ominous" personal links between those companies and the White House and Congress. He refers in that context to Cyrus Vances' and Harold Brown's former posts as IBM directors, General Haig's former position as director of United Technologies and a number of other former or present White House officials and congressmen linked with large U.S. companies involved in arms production. The "mushrooming of the military-industrial complex" is not, however, just a matter of those people, Broz says in conclusion, since "it has its origin in the essence of American imperialism, in its savage, rapacious and absolutely unscrupulous character."

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES JAPAN'S EIJI SUZUKI 17 JUNE

LD172048 Prague CTK in English 1940 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Prague, 17 Jun (CTK)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here Thursday Eiji Suzuki, chairman of the Japanese part of the Japanese-Czechoslovak economic committee, on the occasion of the 8th joint session of the economic committees of the two countries.

In their talks, some aspects of further development of economic and scientific technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Japan were discussed.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY ELECTION OF LEADERS 17 JUNE

Leaders at Constituent Meetings

LD171250 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Constituent meetings of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations were opened in the building of the Federal Assembly in Prague this morning. At the constituent meeting of the Chamber of the People, Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and of the Presidium of the Federal Assembly, welcomed Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Miloslav Hruskovic; Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Frantisek Pitra; Chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ Miroslav Capka; member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat Bedrich Svestka; deputy premiers and ministers of the federal government, and representatives of the bodies, parties and organizations of the National Front.

In a brief speech Comrade Alois Indra stressed that the confidence expressed by the electorate in the deputies elected to the Chamber of the People is a great obligation. To be a representative in the highest body of the state power, Comrade Indra said, is a responsible mission. The purpose of our efforts and endeavors we see in the everyday struggle for the realization of the 16th CPCZ Congress program, in the strengthening of our indestructible alliance with the socialist states, the intensification of all-round fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the realization of the policy and peaceful coexistence.

Following approval of the meeting's agenda, Comrade Alois Indra read the text of the parliamentary oath as prescribed by the Constitution. Afterward all deputies and members of the Chamber of the People present took the oath. The oath-taking was administered by Alois Indra. Deputies then took note of a report on the activity of the existing Presidium of the Federal Assembly in the last session. They elected an election commission to elect the chairman of the Chamber of the People, deputy chairmen of the Chamber of the People, other members of the chamber Presidium and chairmen of individual committees and to elect 20 members of the Federal Assembly Presidium. The Mandate and Immunity Committee of the Chamber of the People was also established by a voting procedure. Deputies elected by secret ballot Jozef Fekete as the committee's chairman.

The meeting of the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly is being chaired by Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and of the Federal Assembly Presidium. Seats of honor at the constituent meeting were also taken by member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Peter Colotka; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Bend, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat Marie Kabrhelova. Taking seats among the newly elected deputies were also deputy premiers and ministers of the federal government, representatives of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front and other officials.

After the Czechoslovak national anthem was played, Comrade Josef Kempny congratulated on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee and on behalf of all people the deputies on their election to the highest legislative body of the CSSR. Afterward deputies took the oath prescribed by the constitutional act on the Czechoslovak federation. The oath was administered by Comrade Josef Kempny.

Deputies then discussed a report on the activity of the existing presidium of the Federal Assembly and elected a six-member Election Commission. The next item on the agenda was the setting up of the Mandate and Immunity Committee to verify the validity of the election of the deputies, members of the Chamber of Nations. Deputy Bozena Kocinova was elected as the committee's chairman in a secret ballot.

Chamber, Committee Heads Elected

LD171316 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] The constituent meetings of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations ended before noon today. Our parliamentary correspondents Vaclav Klement and Lubos Lidicky report from the building of the Federal Assembly on their deliberations:

Today started a new, the fourth, election term of our highest legislative body to which the recent general elections had laid foundations. Deputies of both chambers this morning took the oath as prescribed by the Constitution. They also set out to elect leading officials of both chambers, their bodies and members of the Presidium of the Federal Assembly.

Reelected unanimously, in a secret ballot, as the chairman of the Chamber of the People was Deputy Vaclav David, selfless and experienced political and public official. The Chamber of the People, again in a secret ballot, then elected deputies Alois Hula and Richard Nejezchleb as the chamber's deputy chairmen. The following deputies became members of the chamber's Presidium: Deputy Vladimir Hajko, president of the Slovak Academy of Sciences; Deputy Josef Martinec, an experienced leading technical worker in an industrial enterprise; and Deputy Vera Vavrincova, chairman of the Works Committee of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement at Petroviny in Gottwaldov, an experienced trade union official, who has acquired rich experiences from her work as a deputy in national committees.

Deputies of the Chamber of Nations also elected their chairman by a secret ballot. He is Dalibor Hanes. Deputies elected in the Czech Socialist Republic and deputies elected in the Slovak Socialist Republic cast their votes separately. The outcome of their vote, too, was unanimous. Comrade Hanes had held the post of chairman of the Chamber of Nations in the past election term and had contributed significantly to the good work of our highest legislative body. Afterward deputies elected unanimously by ballot deputy Vladimir Vedra as the deputy chairman of the Chamber of Nations, and as other members of the Presidium they elected Deputies Karel Bocek, Vladimir Marik, Irena Mrvova and Olga Vackova.

In this morning's separate session of both chambers deputies then set up individual parliamentary committees and elected their respective chairmen. In the Chamber of the People:

Zdenek Ceska--chairman of the Constitutional and Legal Committee;
Richard Nejezhleb--chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee;
Lumir Sakmar--chairman of the Defence and Security Committee;
Jozef Belko--chairman of the Planning and Budget Committee;
Alois Hula--Chairman of the Industry, Transport and Trade Committee;
Imrich Janec--chairman of the Agriculture and Food Committee;
Anna Rozsypalova--chairman of the Cultural and Education Committee;
Josef Kryll--chairman of the Social Policy Committee.

The following were elected chairmen of committees in the Chamber of Nations:

Vladimir Marik--chairman of the Constitutional and Legal Committee;
Evzen Erban--chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee;
Vladimir Vedra--chairman of the Defense and Security Committee;
Magdalena Vojtekova--chairman of the Planning and Budget Committee;
Emil Rigo--chairman of the Industry, Transport and Trade Committee;
Dana Kancirova--chairman of the Agriculture and Food Committee;
Zdenk Novacek--chairman of the Cultural and Education Committee;
Olga Vackova--chairman of the Social Policy Committee.

Each chamber also elected 20 deputies from among its midst by secret ballot to the Federal Assembly Presidium. After the conclusion of the constituent meetings of both chambers their Presidiums met for a brief session. Deputies and members of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations will meet at their first joint session at 1400 and will elect in a secret ballot the chairman and deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly.

Assembly Presidium Members Announced

LD171406 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations held constituent meetings in Prague today.

The Chamber of the People elected the following deputies as members of the Federal Assembly Presidium; Vasil Bilak, Vaclav David, Jozef Fekete, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Mula, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Stanislav Janda, Jaroslav Kalkus, Bohuslav Kucera, Vaslava Kuzelova, Jozef Lenart, Jaroslav Linhart, Vlasta Malikova, Richard Nejezchleb, Margita Obzerova, Jaroslav Srb, Vaclav Stix, Dobromila Vavroda and Michel Zakovic. [passage omitted]

The following members of the Chamber of Nations were elected as members of the Federal Assembly Presidium:

From the Czech Socialist Republic: Helena Cermakova, Miloslav Dockal, Antonin Himl, Alois Huml, Marie Kabrhelova, Dana Kancirova, Josef Kempny, Jindrich Polednik, Tomas Travnicek and Vladimir Vedra.

From the Slovak Socialist Republic: Anton Blazej, Dalibor Hanes, Irene Horecna, Nina Lefflerova, Jan Marko, Helena Nemcskova, Viliam Salgovic, Jozef Simuth, Magdalena Voktekova and Dezider Zagiba.

Afternoon Joint Session

LD171532 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Deputies of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations of the CSSR Federal Assembly met in Prague today at their first joint session. The meeting was chaired by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and member of the CSSR Federal Assembly Presidium. On the agenda of the joint session was the election of the chairman and deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly. The meeting was also attended by Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Miloslav Hruskovic: secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik; members of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka; chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ Miroslav Capka, deputy premiers and ministers of the federal government and representatives of the political parties and social organizations of the National Front.

In the assembly hall there were present 195 deputies of the chamber of the people, 72 deputies of the Chamber of Nations elected from the Czech Socialist Republic and 74 deputies of this chamber elected in the Slovak Socialist Republic. They heard a proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front nominating deputy Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, for the post of chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly. Deputy Jan Marko was nominated for the post of first deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly. Vaclav David and Dalibor Hanes, chairmen of both chambers, and Deputies Bohuslav Kucera, Jaroslav Srb and Michal Zakovic were nominated for the posts of remaining deputy chairmen.

Voting took place afterward. After the counting of votes in election commissions, the plenum was told that by a secret ballot Deputy Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, was elected unanimously as chairman of the Federal Assembly.

The first joint session of both chambers of the Federal Assembly then continued, chaired by its newly elected chairman, Alois Indra, with a secret ballot for the first deputy chairman and deputy chairmen of our highest legislative body. Deputies nominated for these posts were unanimously elected. The final speech was delivered by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly.

After the end of the joint session of both Federal Assembly chambers first session of the CSSR Federal Assembly Presidium took place.

Indra Elected, Speaks

LD171812 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] In a secret ballot deputies of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations unanimously elected Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, as chairman of the Federal Assembly at their first joint session in Prague today.

Under the chairmanship of the newly elected chairman, the meeting continued: The first deputy chairman and other chairmen of our highest legislative body were elected by a secret ballot. Deputies Jan Marko, Vaclav David, Dalibor Hanes, Bohuslav Kucera, Jaroslav Srb and Michal Zakovic, nominated to the posts, were elected unanimously.

Comrade Alois Indra delivered the final address. On behalf of the newly elected officials, as well as on his own behalf, he expressed thanks for the convincing support of the proposals of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front. He told the deputies that this trust at the same time entails an obligation to strive for the most effective work of the Federal Assembly in its fourth election period. Comrade Indra emphasized that the binding directives for this activity are the conclusions of the 16th congress of the CPCZ, which became the program of the entire National Front. Therefore every legislative enactment and every act of control must be in accordance with the will of the people and must contribute to the strengthening and general development of the socialist community, to the improvement of socialist democratism and to the deepening of our alliance and cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

Speaking about the tasks in legislative activity, Comrade Indra recalled that new laws will be discussed and approved only in accordance with the needs of the development of society, above all with the changes in planning and management of the national economy.

Comrade Indra recalled the demand of the 16th congress to improve the controlling activity of legislative bodies, and he marked the control of the fulfillment of the government's program statement as the most important task.

After the conclusion of the joint session of the two chambers, the first meeting of the Federal Assembly Presidium took place.

The presidium decided to convene the second joint meeting of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations for 30 June and 1 July this year, at which a new federal government will come forward with a program statement. The Federal Assembly Presidium at the same time elected its tellers, Chamber of the People Deputy Jaroslav Linhart and Chamber of the Nations Deputy Marie Kabrhelova.

NEW GOVERNMENT APPOINTED, SWORN IN 17 JUNE

LD171642 Prague CTK in English 1540 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Prague, 17 Jun (CETEKA)--A new Czechoslovak Government was appointed and sworn in by President Gustav Husak Wednesday, in a constitutional procedure following resignation of the former government announced by its Premier Lubomir Strougal after today's constituent session of the new Federal Assembly.

Lubomir Strougal remains prime minister in the new government. It will have eight deputy premiers, including two new ones--Ladislav Gerle and Svatopluk Potac, the latter of whom is also chairman of the State Planning Commission. Ladislav Gerle was minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering in the former government, Svatopluk Potac was president of the State Bank of Czechoslovakia. They are replacing Josef Simon and Jindrich Zahradnik. Former chairman of the State Planning Commission Vaclav Hula retains only his post of deputy premier.

With two exceptions, the ministers are the same as in the former government. Bohumil Urban, former minister in the Czech Government, takes over from Adrej Barcak as federal minister of foreign trade and Eduard Saul replaces Ladislav Gerle as minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering.

The following are the members of the new Czechoslovak Government:

Lubomir Strougal--Premier
Josef Korcak--Deputy Premier
Peter Colotka--Deputy Premier
Vaclav Hula--Deputy Premier
Ladislav Gerle--Deputy Premier
Karol Laco--Deputy Premier
Matej Lucan--Deputy Premier
Svatopluk Potac--Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission
Rudolf Rohlicek--Deputy Premier
Bohuslav Chnoupek--Minister of Foreign Affairs
Martin Dzur--Minister of National Defence
Jaromir Obzina--Minister of the Interior
Leopold Ler--Minister of Finance
Bohumil Urban--Minister of Foreign Trade
Michal Stancel--Minister of Labour and Social Affairs
Ladislav Supka--Minister for Technical Development and Investments
Vlastimil Ehrenberger--Minister of Fuel and Power
Eduard Saul--Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering
Pavol Bahyl--Minister of General Engineering
Milan Kubat--Minister of Electrical Engineering
Josef Nagr--Minister of Agriculture and Food
Vladimir Blazek--Minister of Transport
Vlastimil Chalupa--Minister of Communications
Frantisek Ondrich--Minister-Chairman of the Committee of People's Control
Michal Sabolcik--Minister-Chairman of the Federal Price Office
Vladimir Janza--Minister-Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Commission

Oath of Office Taken

LD171932 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] In conformity with Article 71 of the Constitutional Law on the Czechoslovak federation, following the constituent meeting of the newly-elected Federal Assembly, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal announced the resignation of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to President Gustav Husak. President Gustav Husak accepted this resignation today and thanked Premier Lubomir Strougal and all the (?resigning) government's members for the work that has been carried out so far.

At the same time, in conformity with Article 61 of the constitutional law on the Czechoslovak federation and on a proposal from the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic appointed the new Czechoslovak Socialist Republic's Government. At Prague Castle, in the presence of the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the members of the new government took the oath prescribed by the Constitution. After the taking of the oath, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal thanked Gustav Husak, president of the republic, on behalf of the entire government for their great trust. At the same time, he stressed that the federal government is fully aware of its responsibility toward the CPCZ, the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist

Republic, the Federal Assembly and all Czechoslovak people--whose will and interest the government will respect when exercising its authority.

Lubomir Strougal said that we are aware of the fact that the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress confronts the new government with complicated and urgent internal political and economic tasks and issues. For several years we have been witnessing serious changes and fluctuations in the world economy. The recent sharpening of international tension does not herald anything good either. These manifestations, and the prospect of them, demand not only more considered methods of the government's work, but also a necessary energy and resolution in managing the socialist state from which people quite rightly expect to have the current living standards maintained, the republic's security guaranteed and the republic's international position strengthened. With this awareness, we are approaching the management of sectors which esteemed comrade president, you have entrusted to us with today's appointment. At the same time, we highly appreciate the support which the federal government receives both from the CPCZ Central Committee and from you personally, assistance which is necessary for us to honorably fulfill our duties in the coming days. Lubomir Strougal said: Esteemed comrade president, to assure you that the federal government which you have just appointed will work in a way that is worthy of this trust and that we will exert all our forces for the further development of the society, for the blossoming and well-being of our socialist homeland.

In his reply, Gustav Husak, the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, first cordially congratulated the premier, the deputy premiers and the members of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Government on their appointment to important state posts. He stressed that in the process of establishing new legislative and representative bodies and organs of state power, an important place is held by the newly-created supreme executive body, the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The federal government carries the great responsibility for the further development of our country. The composition of the new government is an expression of the stability and continuity of the development of our state.

Comrade Gustav Husak said that the new government has foundations on which to build; it can rely on the trust and support of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front and the people. In past years, the economic strength of the state has speedily expanded and the living standards of the people have grown further. The international position of our republic has also been strengthened.

Our state's program for further economic, social and cultural development that has been accepted by the 16th CPCZ Congress in conformity with the innermost interests of the people--and of all nations and citizens of other nationalities--constitutes the basic orientation of the new government's activities. The program approved by the congress also set the basic tasks for active participation in the foreign political sphere for our state. Our main common task now is to ensure a successful implementation of the targets that have been set. The years which we are now entering put high demands on the government and on all state bodies. Fulfilling all undertakings is a very complicated and highly responsible task. Like in all other sectors, it will be necessary for the federal government to seek new approaches, forms and methods of work. The trust and support which has been unanimously expressed by our citizens in the June elections for the policy of the CPCZ and the National Front constitute a great encouragement for the new government's activities. We must further strengthen and develop this trust in the day-to-day work of all state bodies.

In conclusion, President Gustav Husak wished the new government many successes in its responsible and highly demanding work. He assured the government of full support in its efforts for the further blossoming of our homeland. The president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic then held friendly conversations with members of the federal government.

INEFFICIENT USE OF MACHINE POOL CRITICIZED

AU171205 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Make More Effective Use of Basic Assets"]

[Excerpt] The profitability of production assets--or, in other words--the degree of their use, has become one of the indicators of plan fulfillment and thus an indicator that determines the sums to be allocated for the [enterprises'] individual funds. Why has it become such an important indicator? Because in the sixth 5-year planning period, notwithstanding all resolutions, the utilization of the machine pool did not improve to any significant degree and our factories continue to be full of, and are sometimes overflowing with, outdated and sometimes even worn out machinery used only during a fraction of the working hours. Next to such machinery, there is also a growing amount of new, advanced technology. Deplorably, its utilization is also very insufficient (because the outdated facilities require more personnel than we have in order to man the new machinery for multishift operation) and thus inefficient.

Increasing the degree of machinery and equipment use is one of the important factors of raising labor productivity and our economy's effectiveness. The number of workers' workplaces suggests a great deal about the degree to which the material-technical base is being used. In the course of the Sixth 5-year Plan 135,000 new industrial workplaces were established through capital investment and only 96,000 were liquidated. A certain modernization of the production base thus took place, but one of its main objectives was not accomplished--we did not achieve the requisite manpower savings. It is true that new technology is being serviced by fewer workers, but a number of enterprises also kept in operation the old technology; that is the source of the discrepancy that has even deepened the manpower shortage. It is thus not surprising that, according to data of the Federal Statistics Office, last year--production facilities with round-the-clock operation excluded--machine workplaces were used only 64.5 percent of the time available in two shifts. That shows that the machinery is too high in proportion to the currently available labor force. Because the manpower increase in the Seventh 5-Year Plan will be only negligible, the problem must be dealt with in a different manner--by consistently discarding technology that is outdated, minimally productive or scarcely used.

The aforementioned figure also reveals that there is a disproportionately high number of instances of machines left idle. When tracing all causes responsible for this state of affairs we discover that insufficient shift-intensity accounts for 38.5 percent of all instances. Some 13.4 percent of all instances are caused by manpower shortage. Another cause, in 18 percent of all cases, is the enterprises' speculation--what if some machinery breaks down, it is always good to have surplus contingency reserves. Those reserves are evidently intolerably high, because only 7.1 percent of work stoppages have been caused by technical or other breakdowns this year. Some managers argue that the machinery was not used owing to lack of material or energy. It is known that throughout last year electricity supplies were regulated by degree No 6 (which stipulates supplies according to the consumers' planned demand) and gas deliveries were even higher than consumers demanded. And were the work stoppages caused, perhaps, by shortage of material? To the very limited extent of 3.8 percent, which is minimal when compared with the aforementioned causes. More food for thought should be provided by the fact that 6.7 percent of all instances of machines left idle resulted from change of technology, that is from the poor preparation and organization of change.

The figures mentioned above are general. They vary according to whether they apply to mechanical, semi-automated or fully automated machines, to domestically manufactured or imported machinery. But we must draw our attention to one particular data--23 percent of work stoppages of fully automated machines were caused by manpower shortage (the overall degree of work stoppages, thus caused is only 13.4 percent). How well do managers run production in our enterprises when the most productive equipment suffers from the greatest shortage of manpower? Last year in 2-shift operations, fully automated machinery was not used for more than 6 hours on the average.

Those facts prove clearly how highly urgent it was to include among the indicators of the enterprises' economic performance the profitability of the use of basic assets, to determine the basic degree of utilization and to penalize, on the one hand, the failure to fulfill it and reward, on the other hand, an increased use of the machine pool (and thus the basic assets' higher profitability) by giving preferential treatment to the well-run enterprises.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH JORDAN--Prague, 17 Jun (CETEKA)--A 1981-1982 program of cultural cooperation, under the agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Jordan, was signed at the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry Wednesday. The program provides for mutual exchange on culture, art, science and education, and cooperation between the television, press, radio and film of both countries. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1954 GMT 17 Jun 81 LD]

COOPERATION WITH POLAND--A CSSR-Polish plan of cooperation in the sphere of health and medical sciences for the 1981-1985 period was signed in Bratislava on 10 June by Slovak Health Minister F. Matejicek and by his Polish counterpart, T. Szelachowski. [Prague PRACE in Czech 11 Jun 81 p 4 AU]

AGREEMENT WITH USSR--An agreement providing for cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR in the 1981-85 period in the development, production, specialization, production-sharing and mutual deliveries of machine-tools and forming machines, was signed in Prague on Friday by Eduard Saul, first CSSR deputy minister of general engineering, and Mikhail Cheburakov, USSR deputy minister of the machine-tool and tool building industry. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jun 81 p 8 AU]

PROTOCOL WITH ANGOLA--Pedro de Castro van Dunen, energy minister of the People's Republic of Angola, and Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuels and power, signed in Prague on 9 June a protocol on the expansion of economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the sphere of energy. Under the terms of the document a joint working team of experts will be set up. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jun 81 p 2 AU]

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH TUNISIA--A program of Czechoslovak-Tunisian cultural cooperation for the 1981-83 period has been signed in Tunis. The plan on cooperation in science, education, culture, arts and in the sphere of youth and sport was signed by Stanislav Svoboda, deputy minister of foreign affairs, for the CSSR side, and by (Mahmud Mastiri), general secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for the Tunisian side. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jun 81 p 7 AU]

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Ionel Diaconescu, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania, has ended his diplomatic tour of duty in the CSSR and left the country. He was seen off by Jindrich Tucek, head of diplomatic protocol at the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jun 81 p 8 AU]

FOREIGN CURRENCY ALLOCATION--This year a total of 242,000 Czechoslovak citizens applied for foreign currency allocations for journeys to nonsocialist countries and 185,000 for journeys to Yugoslavia. Of the former, 21 percent of the applications were accommodated, of the latter, 49.7 percent. [Prague PRACE in Czech 11 Jun 81 p 4 AU]

REPORTAGE ON AXEN'S LONDON TRIP CONTINUES

Questioned on Poland

LD172328 London BBC Television Network in English 2145 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Interview with Hermann Axen, member of the Socialist Unity Party Central Committee Politburo, conducted by BBC correspondent Charles Wheeler and carried on the "Newsnight" program]

[Text] [Wheeler] Now we have been talking to Herr Axen here in London and with a little bit of difficulty we persuaded him to talk about Poland, to comment on the Western powers' insistence that as long as Poland is threatened with invasion, East-West relations can't be expected to flourish.

[Axen] The problem of detente is not first of all the problem of Poland or Afghanistan. These are important problems but the crucial problem, the vital problem of the present time is and remains the task, the common task and the common obligation for all governments and all peoples to avoid a nuclear war. The main problem of all and which is decisive for all nations which is a global problem and not a regional problem, and not a continental problem, but a global problem which regards nuclear powers and nonnuclear powers, this is to avoid a nuclear war. If the bombs begin to fall there is no discussion about Poland more.

[Question] There is no difference between East and West on that score, may I...

[Answer] Yes, but now in our conversation, the disarmament is taking 1 minute or under 1 and a one-half minutes, and Poland is taking in the BBC 9 minutes, and I am not inclined to give in to this tactic.

[Question] Herr Axen, your views on disarmament are well known in this country, they have not changed for the last 10 years.

[Answer] I am also, I have experience in the journalistic art and I have come here for the sake of the question of peace and the development of relationships between our two states. The case of Poland is not the very problem of my visit to Great Britain.

[Question] Herr Axen, let me ask you this: Will you answer the question I put to you originally, how do you see the situation in Poland developing. You talk at great length about disarmament?

[Answer] I can answer this: Poland according to the declaration of the Polish leaders is socialist and will remain socialist. Poland is a member of the Warsaw Treaty. Poland is a member of the Comecon, and it is the affair of the Polish people, of the Polish working class and their party, and their government, their Sejm, their parliament, how to carry out their socialist life, and their socialist system, it is their own duty and their own responsibility. We, as friends and allies and neighbors of Poland, we are interested that there will be no aggression from outside against Poland directly or indirectly. We are against (?every) spreading up an umbrella of NATO over Poland, in any way.

[Question] And would you say that it is incumbent on all neighbors of Poland and all countries of Europe, not just Western Europe, to stay out of Polish affairs?

[Answer] I didn't...

[Question] Would you also say that it is the duty of other countries in Europe, fellow socialist countries, also to stay out of Polish affairs?

[Answer] You have not understood my answer. I said that Poland is a member of Warsaw Treaty and Poland has obligations to its allies, and we have obligations to Poland, and Poland's leadership has obligations to its own people, to socialism, that is one thing, but that's not a problem which is a question for debate in the NATO countries.

[Question] Do you think the West is interfering in Poland?

[Answer] Yes, we are sure.

[Question] In what way?

[Answer] Ah, this now not the...you will not [word indistinct] the possibility that I answer. I have said that I will give you one answer to one question for Poland and not that I am here for the BBC to give them interview on Poland.

Meeting With Parliamentarians

LD172158 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1610 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] London, 17 Jun (ADN)--Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the GDR People's Chamber, continued his talks with British politicians on Wednesday.

At a meeting with the speaker of the House of Commons, George Thomas, the contribution and responsibility of the parliaments to the extension of relations between the GDR and Great Britain, the strengthening of the process of detente and of securing peace was stressed. The speaker of the House of Commons, to whom Hermann Axen relayed the personal greetings of the People's Chamber president, Horst Sindermann, expressed satisfaction on the current visit of the guest from the GDR. Parliamentarians should make their own active contribution to the political dialogue between East and West.

This concern also stood at the center of talks in a meeting with the chairman, Sir Anthony Kershew, and members of the foreign affairs committee of the House of Commons. The development of relations between both countries would benefit if the contacts between both parliaments were strengthened and extended to include the foreign affairs committees.

A discussion in a constructive atmosphere was held between Hermann Axen and the leader of the Liberal Party, David Steele, and its foreign affairs spokesman, Russel Johnston. A meeting with the leader of the House of Commons, cabinet minister Francis Pym, ended the manifold political talks which Hermann Axen had with the British Government, leading politicians and British Industry.

Francis Pym, who gave a luncheon in honor of the visit of Hermann Axen, said that the London discussions were positive and fruitful for the further development of relations between Great Britain and the GDR. On this occasion lively talks were held among others with Denis Healey, deputy leader of the Labor Party; Peter Blaker, minister of state and first deputy defense minister; Sir Anthony Kershew, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Commons, and minister of State Barney Hayhoe.

In the afternoon Hermann Axen went to Shakespeare's town, Stratford-on-Avon, where he attended a performance of "Hamlet". At a meeting with Baroness Young, minister of state for education and science, questions of cultural relations were discussed above all.

Talks With Labor Party Leader

LD171342 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1209 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] London, 17 Jun (ADN)--Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, met in London on Wednesday with Ronald Hayward, general secretary of the Labor Party. In the discussion, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, the two sides pointed out the high degree of responsibility of the peace forces to do everything possible to resolutely counter the threats to world peace.

That is why it is necessary to get steps underway immediately to end the arms race, limit and reduce arms and prevent the siting of new medium-range missiles in Western Europe. Both parties will increase their efforts and intensify their contracts to contribute to securing and continuing detente and will develop their relations along these lines.

FISCHER BIDS FAREWELL TO NICARAGUAN COUNTERPART

LD170916 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0837 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 18 Jun (ADN)--After concluding his talks, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman ended his official visit to the GDR today. He was given a cordial send-off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

SED'S MITTAG RECEIVES BELORUSSIAN DELEGATION

AU171842 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jun 81 p 2

[ADN report: "Exchange of Views With Soviet Delegation: Guenter Mittag Received Belorussian Building Experts"]

[Summary] Berlin (ADN)--"On Monday Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of party and state officials of the building industry in the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic under the leadership of Y.B. Kolokolov, member of the bureau and secretary for the building industry of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee. The delegation visited the GDR to study experiences in the management and planning of the construction industry, particularly in the development of building combines."

Guenter Mittag briefed the Soviet guests about the implementation of the 10th SED Congress decisions and about the working people's initiatives in the socialist competition. He stressed the importance of developing and deepening mutual relations between the GDR and USSR in all fields for solving the great tasks of the two countries. Y.B. Kolokolov conveyed cordial greetings from Tikhon Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, to SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker, which were equally cordially reciprocated.

Participating in the talks were SED Central Committee members Wolfgang Junker, minister of construction, and Gerhard Troelitzsch, head of the Central Committee Department for Construction, as well as Central Committee candidate member Wolfgang Gress, state secretary in the State Planning Commission.

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER RECEIVES UN OFFICIAL

LD171708 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1548 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 17 Jun (ADN)--The GDR minister of foreign affairs, Oskar Fischer, on Wednesday received UN Under Secretary-General Erik Suy for a talk. Fischer honored the United Nations as a force devoted to peace worldwide, whose effectiveness has to be maintained and increased through unanimous and decisive action by all its members. The foreign minister recalled that the United Nations created important foundations for disarmament negotiations and for a new international economic order, and was trying to settle dangerous conflicts.

In this context, Oskar Fischer again brought up the suggestion to call an extraordinary meeting of the Security Council, which carries the main responsibility for maintaining peace, according to its charter, with the participation of leading representatives of member states.

This would be a significant step towards strengthening trust between the states and would ease negotiations on all matters. In closing, the foreign minister underlined that the GDR, as shown in the current Security Council debate on the Israeli attack on Baghdad, is always on the side of those who demand strong measures against the aggressors in the interest of world peace.

The deputy and legal adviser to the UN secretary-general expressed thanks for the invitation to visit the GDR, which gave him the opportunity to get to know the peaceful aims and work of the GDR people.

The deputy minister for foreign affairs, Bernhard Neugebauer, and other leading officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, exchanged ideas with Erik Suy on the role of the organization in foreign affairs as well as on questions of the codification of international law. The legal adviser to the UN secretary-general gave a lecture at the Institute for International Relations on the UN contribution to the further development of international law.

SECURITY ORGANS DETAIN FRG CITIZEN SCHMITZ

AU171830 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 12 June 1981 the GDR security organs detained FRG citizen Heinz-Guenter Schmitz at the Marienborn GDR border crossing station. For financial gain, he participated in gang-like organized crimes involving the abuse of the GDR transit routes. Preliminary procedures were instituted and an arrest warrant was issued.

TWO FRG CITIZENS ARRESTED FOR ESPIONAGE

LD171540 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1519 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 17 Jun (ADN)--GDR security organs have arrested FRG citizens Erich and Sabine C. from Herten for spying for many years for the FRG federal intelligence service. An arrest warrant was issued and a judicial inquiry has been instituted.

BRIEFS

WORK PLAN WITH TANZANIA--On Friday in Berlin, Bernhard Neugebauer, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and G. Tibakweitira, state secretary in the Ministry of Culture and Information of the United Republic of Tanzania, signed the work plan between the governments of the GDR and the United Republic of Tanzania on cultural and scientific cooperation in the years 1981-82. The work plan serves the objective of further deepening the traditionally good cooperation in the spheres of science, education, the health service and culture. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 Jun 81 p 6 AU]

VISITING ROMANIAN DEPUTY PREMIER--During his visit to the GDR, Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy premier of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in addition to his talks with Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, also had talks on Thursday with Guenther Kleiber, GDR minister of general machinery, agricultural machinery and vehicle construction; Kurt Singhuber, minister of ore mining, metallurgy and potash; and Rudi Georgi, minister of machine tool and processing machinery construction. Problems related to cooperation in the sectors concerned were discussed, with the objective of deepening the specialization and cooperation of production, increasing the commodity exchange and developing additional forms of cooperation between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 Jun 81 p 6 AU]

CSR INDUSTRY MINISTER--Guenther Wyschofsky, GDR minister of chemical industry, and Bohumil Urban, Czech minister of industry, met on Friday in Litvinov, CSSR, for deliberations on further deepening cooperation. Involved were problems related to scientific and economic cooperation primarily in the field of specialization and cooperation in research and production. In addition, the further development of socialist integration between the two countries within the framework of olefin cooperation was central to their working visit. At their meeting, the two ministers inspected the ethylene production plant which was put into continuous operation at Litvinov. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 Jun 81 p 6 AU]

WARSAW COURT AGREES TO ADJOURN DISSIDENTS' TRIAL

LD171334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] During the trial of the leaders of the Confederation for an Independent Poland at the Warsaw Voivodship Court the court gave its verdict concerning the application [words indistinct] of the defense that proceedings be adjourned and that the prosecutor's indictment be made more precise.

Agreeing to the first request, the court ordered an adjournment in the proceedings until 2 July to enable the accused and the defense to become well acquainted with the documents of evidence. The court stated that, if necessary, access (?outside office hours) will be possible to the documents relating to the case.

The court refused the second application, stating that the trial will be held on the basis of the act of indictment as already presented.

'Western Sponsors'

LD171038 Warsaw PAP in English 0816 GMT 17 Jun 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Jun (PAP)--In an article on so-called "Black Propaganda" conducted by KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and the KPN [Confederation of Independent Poland) ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote: "One of the basic aims of KPN's propaganda activity is fanning up anti-Soviet moods in the society. The moment chosen for setting up the organization was in itself a case in point (it was established on the anniversary of the anti-Czarist November uprising of 1830). The illegal publications with KPN propaganda are full of anti-Soviet and anti-Russian fabrications. It is an interesting thing that this propaganda says nothing about the Austrians and Germans--who once were the two remaining partitioners of Poland. It says nothing about the Nazi aggressors and occupiers. This selective treatment creates an impression of deliberate propaganda line.

"Besides the KPN's own concept of 'mobilizing' the Polish society for the organization's programme, this is clearly carrying out instructions by Western sponsors, who finance the KPN," the paper stated.

FURTHER ON ELECTION CONFERENCES, RESULTS

Secretaries Elected

LD171034 Warsaw PAP in English 0809 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Jun (PAP)--Election conferences of PUWP voivodship organizations were under way today in Chelm, Walbrzych, Ostroleka, Slupsk, Jelenia Gora, Czestochowa and Radom. First secretaries were elected in Walbrzych (Jozef Nowak re-elected), Ostroleka (Henryk Szablak re-elected), Jelenia Gora (Jerzy Golis re-elected), Radom (Bogdan Prus, party activist in Radom).

Attending the conferences were PUWP leaders: Stefan Olszowski, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Jerzy Waszczuk, Kazimierz Cypryniak and others.

Voivodship Pelnums Reported

LD172034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Plenary sessions of voivodship committees have taken place in Katowice, Bialystok and Leszno. In the course of the Katowice session people were acquainted with the course taken by the report and election campaign so far, and with the state of preparations for the voivodship conference, which will take place on 25 June. It was chaired by Andrzej Zabinski, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Katowice party voivodship committee. The session was attended by Gerard Gabrys, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and miner at the Barbara Chorzow coal mine.

In its closing resolution, the Katowice voivodship party group approved in full the position expressed in the resolution adopted at the last, 11th plenum of the party Central Committee.

During today's plenary session of the voivodship committee in Bialystok the executive and the voivodship committee were elected. It was decided that before the ninth extraordinary party congress one further plenum of the voivodship committee will be held, with delegates to the congress participating.

The Leszno plenum elected a 21-strong executive and secretariat of the voivodship committee of the party, as well as chairmen and deputies to the voivodship audit commission and the voivodship commission for party control.

Waszczuk Rejected

NC171736 Paris AFP in English 1725 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Jun (AFP)--A regional Polish Communist Party conference blackballed one of the 19 members of its national leadership today by rejecting his candidacy for delegate to the upcoming extraordinary party congress. The blackballed leader is Jerzy Waszczuk, an alternate member of the party Politburo as well as a secretary of the party Central Committee.

The rejection of his candidacy as delegate for the area of Chelm, 200 km (125 miles) southeast of Warsaw, means he will be barred from attending the party conference here on July 14, although the leadership may still propose his reelection to the Central Committee as a simple member.

Mr Waszczuk, 44, had endorsed the current leadership's proposals for renewal of the country's socio-economic lifestyle but passed formerly as close to ousted party leader Edward Gierek. He was the first among the 19 members of the Politburo, the Secretariat or both to be rejected as a congress delegate.

Eight top leaders have already been endorsed and one, Henryk Jablonski, Poland's acting president, has renounced his candidacy.

Those endorsed include party head Stanislaw Kania, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski and the first party secretary for the Baltic port of Gdansk, Tadeusz Fiszbach, all identified with the more reform-minded wing of their party.

Close to 200 delegates are to attend the party congress, more than 800 of whom have already been elected, following a selection process beginning in the party cells. Cell candidates are then filtered by the party's district organizations and once more at the regional level.

Among delegates already elected nearly half represent the country's major state enterprises and institutes of higher learning.

Meanwhile, a monument to Soviet war dead at Zyrardow cemetery southwest of Warsaw was desecrated last Monday and, according to the Solidarity union, cleaned by unionists all day yesterday. It was the third desecration of a Soviet Red Army monument in the country in a week and followed particularly stern warnings against such acts by the premier.

In this capital, a judge today granted postponement until July 2 of the trial of Leszek Moczulski and three associates for forming the dissident Confederation on Independent Poland. The defendants' nine lawyers had asked for more time to study the voluminous government case against the group, which is charged with acceptance of foreign backing, intent of overthrowing the Polish constitutional system by force, weakening national defense and breaking the alliance with the Soviet Union.

Waszczuk Remarks in Chelm

LD171444 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Jun (PAP)--Jerzy Waszczuk, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, took the floor at the PUWP voivodship report-election conference in Chelm.

Bigger coal production offers a chance of overcoming the crisis, said Waszczuk, but another chance is agriculture which has been so severely neglected.

Turning to the country's political situation the speaker said that creative, hope-inspiring things were taking place in Poland, the socio-political life has been revived and stimulated and it seems that nobody is indifferent to the country's affairs. But there are also negative phenomena tending to negate the leading role of the party. The party finds itself in a difficult internal and external situation. Voices are heard denying the Polish communists the moral right to carry on the guiding role in the society. It is true that a group from the former leadership has betrayed our ideals. These persons are and will continue consistently to be called to account. But it would be wrong to accuse all party members of dishonesty because an overwhelming part of them are morally blameless people.

The 11th plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee made it abundantly clear that the process of renewal is and will be carried on by political means since there is no way of reaching social agreement other than through a constructive dialogue. The 9th PUWP Congress should effect full consolidation of the party ranks.

Referring to Poland's foreign policy, Jerzy Waszczuk said that in spite of some shortcomings it has been right in the recent period for it has earned Poland a good position in the world. Our country has played an important role in the maintenance and strengthening the stabilization of peace in Europe and worldwide. It is through Poland that Western partners have sought the road to the policy of the socialist camp of states. Today, this role has been substantially weakened. We have lost credibility with our allies. There are forces interested in playing the Polish card against the Soviet Union. This is a very dangerous game in which this card stands to lose most. Therefore it is in our national interest to resist becoming such card.

Ostroleka, Chelm Results

LD172038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] After a session lasting 18 hours, the voivodship program and election conference of the PZPR in Ostroleka came to an end, and during the morning the conference in Chelm ended. Both conferences adopted action programs for their party organizations for the coming term of office.

In Ostroleka, the executive of the voivodship committee and the secretariat will be elected at the next party voivodship committee plenum, (?during which) the authorities of the voivodship commission for party control and of the voivodship audit commission will be constituted.

During the conference in Chelm, the first secretary of the voivodship party committee was elected. He is Juliusz Kropnicki, previously first secretary of the party parish committee in Wlodawa.

Both the Chelm and Ostroleka conferences elected delegates to the ninth extraordinary party conference.

Ostroleka First Secretary

LD171102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] The programmatic conference of the PZPR in Ostroleka early this morning in a direct election reelected Henryk Szablak as first secretary of the voivodship committee. Zygmunt Wronski, member of the Central Committee Politburo and a core-maker from the Ursus works, spoke at the session. He said that the report-back campaign of the party, which is pervaded with an extremely intense, ardent and controversial discussion, is [words indistinct] a platform for the exchange of views of all the strata of the community. It testifies to the fact that the party is alive and that this life has been given to it by party members. However, criticism of the party often does not take into account something which ought to be considered. Justified criticism cannot obscure our achievements, Wrdnski said.

More on Chelm Results

LD171420 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The debates of the voivodship report-back and election conference of the PZPR in Chelm were completed at 0500 today. Almost 40 delegates took the floor during the discussion. The conference unanimously passed a resolution on [words indistinct] all candidates of the party from the primary, municipal parish party organizations before the ninth extraordinary party congress. The conference elected a 95-member voivodship committee and Juliusz Kropnicki, until now the first secretary of the parish committee of the PZPR in Wlodawa, as first secretary. By decision of the conference, elections for the executive and secretariat of the voivodship committee will be conducted at the next plenary session on 22 June. The conference also elected 12 delegates to the ninth extraordinary party congress.

Officials in Kielce

LD172220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] The party voivodship report and election conference in Kielce which opened today is attended by Mieczyslaw Moczar, member of the Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Supreme Control Chamber; Antoni Polowniak, member of the Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee Department of Agriculture and Food Economy, and Tadeusz Rudolf, member of the Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the planning commission of the Council of Ministers.

Moczar Address Reported

LD181012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] PZPR voivodship report-back and election conferences are continuing. During the discussion at the voivodship conference in Kielce, Mieczyslaw Moczar, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, rose to speak.

He said, among other things, that for a long time now the position of our state and together with it that of the nation has been weakened and today this position is under serious threat. This is also borne out by the letter from the CPSU Central Committee to the PZPR Central Committee on which penetrating party discussion centered at the 11th plenum. As a result of this discussion the situation in the party has become clear. The speaker continued by saying that the reason for the present economic hardship is the country's indebtedness. We are quite simply glued to the capitalist countries and right now it is difficult for us to break away. This situation will no doubt continue for a long time yet--how long depends on us.

Mieczyslaw Moczar said later on that all members of the party who view Solidarity as their second party must without doubt abandon one of them--it is up to them which one. On the other hand, we should give support to those comrades who have found room for trade union work in Solidarity. Their membership of Solidarity will stop being viewed as a drawback in our socioeconomic life and will become a creative force of renewal in building and strengthening socialist Poland.

Slupsk Debate, Election

LD181036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] A 2-day debate by the Slupsk party voivodship programmatic and electoral conference ended at 0400 this morning. Kazimierz Cypryniak, secretary of the voivodship party committee participated. Mieczyslaw (Wojcik), until now chairman of the voivodship union of agricultural cooperatives, was elected as first secretary of the Slupsk Voivodship Committee. Not one member of the outgoing secretariat of the voivodship party echelon was elected to the voivodship committee plenum.

During the debate the need to give priority to the development of agriculture and good production, increased housing construction and improved health services was mentioned. The view was expressed that the wave of settling accounts--just before the congress--need not eclipse the need to work out a concrete party program for leading the country out of the economic crisis. Many delegates spoke of the need for openness in political life, for independence of action and for increased powers for people's councils and the Sejm.

After 8 rounds of voting, 22 congress delegates were elected, among them being hitherto first secretary of the Slupsk Voivodship Committee, Michal Piechocki.

More on Results

LD180506 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] The deliberations of the voivodship party conference in Slupsk are coming to an end. Two hours ago the delegates elected a new voivodship committee. Out of 119 candidates, 85 were elected to the committee. Not a single member of the outgoing secretariat of the voivodship committee was elected to the committee. The conference also elected the first secretary. Out of two candidates nominated in a secret ballot, Mieczyslaw (Wojcik) was chosen. He is an engineer-farmer and present chairman of the voivodship union of the peasants' self-help agricultural cooperatives in Slupsk. Previously Mieczyslaw (Wojcik) had been the first secretary of the Powiat [former administrative division] party committee in Bialogard [in Koszalin Voivodship] and the head of the agricultural department of the voivodship committee in Slupsk.

Cypryniak Address Cited

LD180912 Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Excerpts] A PZPR voivodship programmatic and election conference continued in Slupsk today. Among those participating is secretary of the Central Committee. Kazimierz Cypryniak made a speech dealing with public opinion regarding the letter from the CPSU Central Committee to the PZPR Central Committee. Among other things, he stated: I can personally confirm that the CPSU, long before the August events, had warned Edward Gierek's team of a political and economic disaster. The letter sent by Soviet comrades to the Central Committee does not constitute interference in our sociopolitical life. However, it reflects disquiet about destabilization of the Warsaw Pact, of which Poland is an important link.

Jablonski in Wroclaw

LD172050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] The PZPR election conference in the Silesian military district is taking place in Wroclaw. It is attended by Henryk Jablonski, Politburo member and chairman of the Council of State. The conference is discussing the activity of party organizations and the share that communists in uniform have in implementing the party's resolutions. It is being stressed that the party organization of that district is a politically cohesive community, aware of the existing difficulties and dangers and fully in support of the party's and the state's efforts to implement socialist renewal.

Krosno Meeting

LD171152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Three hundred and two delegates are taking part in the party voivodship report-back and electoral conference in Krosno. On the behalf of the 33,000-member party voivodship organization in the Podkarpacie region, the delegates will assess the party's activities over the past 18 months, define a program of work for the near future and elect new officials as well as 18 delegates to the ninth extraordinary party congress. Stanislaw Gabrielski, member of the Central Committee Secretariat and head of the Social Organizations, Sport and Tourism Department of the party Central Committee; Deputy Premier Andrzej Jedynak; Janusz Brych, head of the department of (?social and professional matters) of the party Central Committee; and Jerzy Kuberski, minister and head of the office for religious affairs, are participating in the session.

Krosno First Secretary

LD180452 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Excerpts] The voivodship PZPR report-back and election conference has been going on for 14 hours now. It is the first in the southeast region of Poland to begin deliberations. Two hundred and ninety-six participants will elect the voivodship party authorities as well as 18 delegates for the ninth extraordinary party congress. Four comrades have already gained such mandates at factory conferences. We learned a short while ago that Henryk Wojtal has been elected the new first secretary of the voivodship party committee in Krosno. Until now he has been the chief director of the (Gamra-R) plastics factory in Jaslo.

Radom Elects Delegates

LD171218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] The voivodship report-back and election conference ended late yesterday afternoon in Radom. The session lasted nearly 30 hours, which testifies to the fact that the list of issues and problems was long and rich and that the debate was lively and controversial. In the discussion, in which 40 delegates spoke, it was stressed that the political and economic crisis of the country results from the mistakes of not only the former party and state leadership, but also from mistakes made by lower level authorities. Much attention was devoted to the June events of 1976. The Radom June, it was said, was not just an incident. It was the result of the growing wave of discontent throughout the country. The unrealistic prices policy of the then leadership and their view of the community 5 years ago, led to a mass protest of Radom workers and those of many other localities.

Only in the third round of voting were delegates able to elect a 70-strong voivodship PZPR committee and 26 delegates to the congress. From three candidates submitted by the members of the newly-elected plenum, the delegates elected the first secretary of the voivodship committee by secret ballot.

He is Bogdan Prus, an agricultural engineer, who until now was a secretary for agricultural affairs of the voivodship committee. At the end of the 30-hour-long session the participants adopted a resolution recommending that the Radom region party workplace and professional organizations cooperate daily with all union organizations and the youth movement.

Pomorsze Military District

LD171050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] A PZPR report-back and election conference opened this morning in the Pomorze Military District under the slogans "For Socialist Renewal Under Party Leadership" and "Forming a Defensive Capability Is the Duty of the Entire Nation." Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee, arrived at the conference to a warm welcome. Also present are Lt Gen Jozef Baryla, member of the Central Committee, chief of the Central Political Board of the Polish Armed Forces and deputy minister of defense, and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Bydgoszcz (Henryk Bednarski). An introductory paper was delivered by secretary of the [outgoing party committee] of the Pomorze Military District Col (Zenon Roszko). The conference will elect the new authorities of the voivodship committee and delegates to the ninth party congress.

An introductory paper was delivered by a secretary of the outgoing party committee of the Pomorze Military District Col (Zenon Roszko) who said, among other things:

[Being recording] We have always treated the situation in the party and in our country with seriousness and responsibility, frequently expressing our dissatisfaction with the negative political phenomena and our profound anxiety with the situation unfavorable to socialism and to the party. We spoke about it with party-like openness at the central conference of the armed forces activists and at our party meetings and conferences. We have many reasons for worry and concern. Today, in the difficult situation in which our country and the party find themselves, it is we soldiers who best see the imminent danger, particularly the threat of counterrevolution which has cast its shadow over socialism in Poland. The anti-Soviet campaign conducted in the West in the context of the events in Poland and also the more and more bold attempts to incite anti-Soviet excesses and propaganda in our country force us communists to protest loudly against such actions. In response to such activities we unite even further in a fraternal alliance with the Soviet Army, an alliance initiated by the joint struggle, common graves and common interests of our states and armies.

Session Details

LD171240 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] The electoral conference of the Pomorze Military District PZPR is holding a session in Bydgoszcz today. Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee, is participating in the session. Both the report of the outgoing party committee and the discussion have stressed that party members in the Pomorze Military District have fully accepted the assessment of the situation in the country made by the 11th PZPR Central Committee Plenum and the Sejm. The Polish issue must not be subject to the games of imperialist forces directed against the socialist community and the Soviet Union. The participants in the discussion have emphasized that the self-sacrificing character of the regular personnel and of the national service [conscripts] in the district, which manifests itself in the exemplary implementation of tasks connected with carrying out the fundamental role of the army--the strengthening of the defense capability of the state--testifies to a high degree of awareness and to a sense of joint responsibility for the future of Poland.

More on Discussions

LD172346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Unidentified correspondent's report from Bydgoszcz on proceedings at Pomorze Military District PZPR Conference]

[Text] We are in the hall where the PZPR conference of the Pomorze Military District is taking place. The 14th hour of the conference is passing, and the following slogans accompany the conference: "For Socialist Renewal Under the Leadership of the Party" "The Creation of a Defensive Force Is the Duty of the Entire Nation." Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee, is taking part in the conference. Those present include Division General Jozef Baryla, member of the PZPR Central Committee, chief of the Main Political Administration and deputy minister of national defense, and Henryk Bednarski, first secretary of the Bydgoszcz voivodship party committee.

In the many hours of discussion, which is businesslike but at the same time critical, concern is being manifested over the greater effectiveness of party work, improvement of its forms and methods of action, raising to an even higher level the combat readiness of the soldiers of the Pomorze Military District. With a sense of profound responsibility for the fate of the fatherland and for its socialist form, soldierly support was expressed for the decision of the 11th plenum and for Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee, personally.

Many thoughts, prompted by the will for the party to act in a more decisive and principled manner in matters which are most important for the existence and independence of the party, were formulated. The soldiers' delegations stressed that the road of renewal and overcoming the crisis through political means are correct. The voices of young officers protesting against all activities undermining the alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union resounded with strength. The irresponsible excesses evoking the unease of our friends are directed against the fundamental interests of Poland. Many positive instances were cited of cooperation with soldiers of the Soviet Army on training grounds. This was mentioned by a delegate from a unit named after Konstantiy Rossokovskiy.

Also dominating in the statements are issues pertaining to improving soldiers, skills and to raising the combat readiness of our army, which is an important link of the system of the socialist community (?of) defense of the Warsaw Pact member states: It was stated that the results which are being achieved in the past few months at training grounds point (?in general) to the fact that the soldiers of units in the district are carrying out their duties well. Nevertheless, it was stressed, the process of training and its forms need to be constantly improved. Specific demands were made. It was acknowledged that cooperation between commanders and party organizations and joint concern for increasingly improved results, not only in training but also for shaping patriotic commitment and socialist awareness among generations of soldiers, is an exceptionally important element. One of the fundamental tasks facing the party organizations of the army is the need to deepen cooperation with ZMS circles and the need for authentic rather than formalistic interest in soldiers of the basic service and with their problems connected with service and with personal matters. This is also one of the ways to strengthen the authority and role of the party in the army.

On the subject of party matters, specific proposals and remarks were made regarding the draft statute. It is worth adding that this discussion, which embraces many subjects, is accompanied by the thought that the troops have not [word indistinct] everywhere where the situation is the most difficult [words indistinct] in various spheres of our economy, including in agriculture.

The conference is continuing. The course of the discussion confirms that the leading slogan accompanying the conference--"For Socialist Renewal Under the Leadership of the Party"--is being fully confirmed in the conference hall.

Jablonski in Silesia

LD180238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] As we have already reported, a PZPR election conference was held in Wroclaw yesterday [17 June] for the Silesian Military District. Henryk Jablonski spoke during the final part of the conference. He stated, among other things, that only a strong government backed by society is capable of taking action to lead the country out of the crisis. The most important task facing party organizations, including those in the army, is to consolidate society in the process of socialist renewal around the party line. Activities serving to stabilize the situation in the country and to eliminate genuine threats to the process of renewal from the opponents of socialism are vital.

The conference elected delegates for the ninth congress, including Gen of Arms Eugeniusz Molczyk, deputy minister of national defense and chief inspector of Polish Army training.

Moczar Elected Delegate

LD181126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] With the adoption of a resolution defining the tasks of the voivodship party organization for the next few years, the voivodship report-back and election conference in Kielce has ended. In a secret ballot the delegations elected a 101-member voivodship committee, as well as the voivodship party control commission and the voivodship auditing commission. Earlier, in a direct secret ballot, the conference entrusted the post of first secretary of the voivodship committee to Marciej Lubczynski until now secretary of the party's voivodship committee.

At the conference 45 delegates to the ninth extraordinary congress were elected, including Mieczyslaw Moczar, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control. Together with those previously elected at works conferences, the Kielce region will be represented at the congress by 57 delegates.

Walbrzych Delegates Elected

LD181114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] The voivodship PZPR report-back and election conference lasted until morning in Walbrzych. In its final stage members of the voivodship committee were elected. The first plenary session was held, during which changes were made in the composition of the executive of the voivodship committee.

The Walbrzych conference elected 29 delegates to the ninth party congress; among them is Deputy Minister of National Defense and Chief Technical Inspector of the Polish Army Gen Zbigniew Nowak.

Fiszbach, Gdansk Delegates

LD171310 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] A new team of delegates from Gdansk Voivdship to the ninth party congress has been appointed in accordance with the resolution of the party voivodship conference. Tadeusz Fiszback has been elected leader of the team. Representatives to the central team [centralny zespol] of delegates have also been elected. They are Jozef Bachorz from the University of Gdansk and Jan Labecki from the Gdansk shipyard.

Grabski Leszno Speech

AU170943 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Jun 81 p 2

[Report on speech by Tadeusz Grabski, Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary, at the 13 June election conference of the PZPR voivodship organization in Leszno]

[Text] Speaking at the Leszno conference, Comrade Grabski drew attention to the fact that the Leszno conference was taking place within 3 days of the 11th Central Committee Plenum, which will play a very important role in developing the party's aims and activities during the period immediately before the congress and in the postcongress period.

The issue of the letter sent by the CPSU Central Committee to the PZPR Central Committee to the PZPR Central Committee is closely connected with the 11th plenum, which fully approved of the evaluations of the letter and of the just criticism for inconsistencies in activities. It also approved the evaluation that the leadership's incomplete and inconsistent implementation of the sixth plenum line is a reason for the prolongation of the crisis.

The 11th plenum, T. Grabski recalled, spoke with anxiety of some negative manifestations which we have not been able to avoid. They include mainly the party's enormous ideological disarray and dilution and nothing less than discussions on whether the party is to be a Marxist-Leninist, a social democratic or a Christian democratic party.

The nihilist and total criticism that negates all our achievements to date has been a negative manifestation, which has often dominated discussions. That was especially so 2 or 3 months ago.

Demagogy, manipulated elections and elimination of many party functionaries have been some of the dangerous manifestations, especially at the beginning of the election campaign. There have been obvious facts proving the manipulation of the electorate as attested to by Solidarity's campaign in Szczecin in the case of Comrade Barcikowski's candidature.

The role of the mass media is related to internal party activities, which was discussed at the 11th plenum. The mass media were criticized for their selective and even tendentious approach to issues. T. Grabski said that a classic example of manipulation had occurred after the 11th plenum, when some newspapers selected only excerpts from his speech and from Comrade Barcikowski's speech and pitted them against each other.

At present, T. Grabski continued, we have better press manipulators than during the years of success propaganda.

All that is a result of the journalists' relaxed responsibility toward the printed word. According to T. Grabski, the Association of Polish journalists, which has become a center of political power in excess of the association's legitimate functions, plays a very harmful role in fostering journalists' attitudes.

Replying to questions about his 11th plenum speech, Comrade Grabski explained that his speech was motivated by the conviction that the leadership's and Politburo's work is full of inconsistencies. He spoke many times of his concern at Politburo sessions and expressed it in such a spirit at the 11th plenum. Following that line, T. Grabski said in conclusion: "There are conservative forces in the Politburo. Our differences concern merely the ways of implementing the process of renewal."

Jagielski Elblag Speech

AU170940 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Jun 81 p 2

[Report on speech by Deputy Previer Mieczyslaw Jagielski, PZPR Politburo member, at the 13 June accountability-election conference of the party organization of the Elblag Voivodship]

[Text] Speaking at the end of the discussion, M. Jagielski said among other things that the PZPR confernece in Elblag was taking place after the 11th Central Committee Plenum, which was of enormous importance because of the nature and weight of its debates, which concerned the issues of fundamental significance not only for the party, but for all the people--for Poland's sovereignty and independence.

We Poles should be especially sensitive to the present political game whose crux is to change the balance of power in Europe through weakening our allied links and prying Poland out of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact.

Engrossed in our own affairs, which are most painful and difficult, we fail to see or to appreciate the dangers threatening us. In addition, those who never experienced the horrors of World War II often just ignore the warnings against those dangers and regard them as exaggeration.

M. Jagielski then discussed the importance of state order based on the principles of the socialist rule of law. We need above all legal order, he said, which can be assured by such important enactments as the trade union law, the workers self-government law, the farmers self-government law, the cooperative self-government law, the state enterprise law and many other laws. The term of state order must include efforts to strengthen public order and safety. For the sake of the interest of Poland and ourselves, we must not lose sight of the need to consolidate the trust between society and those whose difficult duty it is to protect the citizens' lives and the country against real and not imagined dangers threatening us.

M. Jagielski then discussed economic reform, which is a great undertaking, he said. Many scientists, experienced practitioners, political and economic funcionaries and trade unionists are helping to promote that undertaking. The main point of the reform is to make enterprises independent in administering the state assets and property within the framework of combined interests of the state and workers. That means that workers self-government groups are responsible for the work forces' material situation.

In the nature of things, such a system of the functioning of enterprises must cause the necessary changes in the methods of the work of the central administration and its lower echelons. The first such changes were announced at Friday's session of the Sejm. Other changes are under preparation.

Activities Summed Up

LD172152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] The ninth extraordinary congress of the party begins in 4 weeks. The number of voivodship party organizations in which the precongress report-back and election campaign has ended increases every day. Counting the voivodship conferences which took place today, one may say that the party is substantially at the half-way mark of this important stage of preparations for the congress.

PAP reports that 823 delegates have been elected to date. The election of 464 delegates was carried out by party organizations at the voivodship conferences; 359 delegates were elected by the organizations in large industrial plants, establishments of higher education and other institutions. These delegates include 174 workers and 532 people employed in non-worker posts. So far 78 peasants have been elected as delegates to the congress. It is worth noting that among the elected delegates are 32 women and 14 young party members who are under 30 years old.

As for the essential contents of the debates, it is worth citing the opinion expressed by Stanislaw Kania at the conference in Plock. He said that by following the course of the voivodship conferences, it is possible to speak of a growth in optimism and faith in overcoming the accumulated difficulties and troubles in our own resources. Much attention is devoted at the voivodship conferences to matters characteristic of a particular voivodship, burning problems on the regional scale.

Torun Official's Views

LD172234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Excerpts] The first session of the fourth voivodship program and election conference of the PZPR is in progress in Torun. Participating are 408 delegates representing the more than 50,000 members of the voivodship party organization. Following the adoption of the agenda and rules and regulations governing the deliberations, and the election of mandates, electoral and motions commissions, First Secretary of the voivodship PZPR committee Zygmunt Najdowski delivered a programmatic-task report of the outgoing executive. Here are the most important points in the report:

[Begin Najdowski recording] The activities of the consultative commission of the party organization in Torun caused much discussion. From the beginning, the stance of the voivodship committee, the secretariat and the executive unambiguously supported the creation of this commission as a plane for precongress discussion. However, we opposed tendencies which appeared from time to time to create a separate discussion center outside the echelons. It is important that countering tendencies of this kind took place along the road of joint discussions and (?arguments). I am deeply convinced that as a result of the decisions of the 9th congress, the so-called horizontal structures will find a permanent place in party life. However, it is necessary to accurately define their functions and directions.

A separate matter was the so-called Iwanow issue. It has nothing in common with an attempt, and unfortunately this is how it is put, by the party apparatus to get back at poor Iwanow, who supposedly incurred the wrath of this apparatus because of his sharp criticism. The thing was that specific statements and activities were made and took place outside the party level, the contents of these statements and activities clearly exceeded the party's ideological norms. The fairly sharp although (?not) very controversial way (?in which) he spoke at party meetings did not meet with any disciplinary sanctions in our organization. However, Iwanow went far beyond the bounds of party discussion and he confirmed this, among other things, in his latest interview in the Pomorska GAZETA. Unfortunately, this matter figured prominently in the first phase of the Torun municipal conference. Let's remember that in the Politburo letter sent by Comrade Kania, the decision on recognizing Kwanow's mandage was cited as being contrary to the law.

The approaching period requires struggle for the Marxist-Leninist nature of the party, for its unit and organizational cohesion, and for the activity of all party links. Following the resolution of the Central Committee, we ought to eliminate the influence on the life of our voivodship party organization of social-democratic and opportunist tendencies as well as conservative views and attitudes. We ought to combat passivity which runs counter to the essence of a Marxist-Leninist party. These issues apply to more than one party organization and to the attitudes of certain comrades. In our Torun party organization there have also been examples of ideological disassociation [rozkojarzenie] and of violations of the law. There have also been situations in which there was division among party members. This is why concern must be shown to ensure that party discussion is carried out very energetically while ensuring unity of action. [end recording]

Today's first day of the voivodship programmatic and election conference of the PZPR in Torun is taking place under the sign of procedural, report-back and agenda work.

In accordance with the resolution of the 11th PZPR Central Committee plenum, the delegates will elect the first secretary of the voivodship committee from among two candidates submitted by the newly elected plenum of the voivodship committee. The electoral commission has in addition submitted a motion that persons taking part in the conference without the mandate of a delegate might also be allowed to stand for election to the voivodship party authorities only on the basis of enjoying the rights of invited guests. This motion was rejected by a majority of votes.

Taking part in the Torun programmatic and election party conference are Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR, and Ludwik Krasucki, member of the secretariat of the Central congress commission. The conference continues.

DRAFT STATUTE ON FOREIGN POLICY DISCUSSED

LD180920 Warsaw PAP in English 0826 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Jun (PAP)--The draft of the new statute of the Polish United Workers' Party to be considered by the 9th extraordinary party congress unambiguously names the place of the party in the international arena and defines its stand on fundamental issues of foreign policy. The draft is the subject of lively discussions in PUWP organizations preparing for the 9th congress.

The draft states that:

The Polish United Workers Party regards Poland's alliance with the first socialist state, the Soviet Union, and other socialist states a condition of the consolidation of independence, nonviolability of frontiers and the socialist development of the country.

The unity of the community of socialist states results from the ideological links existing between the communist and workers' parties. It is based on the principles of brotherly cooperation and mutual assistance of equal and sovereign socialist states. This unity multiplies the forces of socialism worldwide and constitutes a powerful barrier to the aggressive strivings of imperialism and world reactionary forces.

The party inspires Poland's active participation in the work pursued by the socialist community of states and cares for the strengthening of the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance--two important instruments of cooperation of the fraternal countries.

The party works consistently and decisively towards ensuring peace in Europe and the world, as well as detente and limitation of armaments. In its striving for the consolidation of peace and prevention of the threat of war, the Polish United Workers' Party, together with all progressive forces of the world, is guided by the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

The Polish United Workers Party develops cooperation and expresses solidarity with the international working class movement, supports the struggle of nations for peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism.

The nationwide discussion on the draft statute now in progress shows that its statements concerning alliances, world peace and solidarity with progressive forces in the world meet with general approval.

SEJM COMMISSIONS END CENSORSHIP BILL DEBATE

LD171552 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Yesterday for the last time the draft bill on censorship was debated by the joint Sejm commissions for legislative work and internal affairs, with the participation of deputies from the commission for culture and art. It was established that the penalty for evading the statutory obligation to submit publications for preliminary inspection will be a maximum fine of Z10,000. According to the draft, the right to issue a ban against the dissemination of a particular issue of a foreign periodical or book belongs to the district control offices, when their content violates the regulations of the penal code.

From the discussion it transpired that some regions of Solidarity oppose the submission of their publications to control. Deputy Zawadzki stressed that there are no means for restricting irresponsible publications within Solidarity and that in this situation statutory restrictions are needed, since the continuation of these carefree outpourings may cost the country and the nation dearly, right up to and including the disruption of the renewal process.

In the voting the deputies advocated incorporating in the draft a regulation exempting internal union bulletins from inspection, together with a clause concerning the possibility of reinstating such an obligation. The draft bill will now be submitted to the Sejm.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH ADVOCATES 'PARTY HUMANIZATION'

AU171415 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 15 Jun 81 p 4

[Jerzy Klecha article: "Before the Extraordinary PZPR Congress: the Difficult Path of Party Equality"--Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE STRUGGLE FOR SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY IS ARDUOUS AND IS PROCEEDING WITH DIFFICULTY. THERE IS DISTRUST ON TWO SIDES: PARTY LEADERSHIPS AT VARIOUS LEVELS DISTRUST THE MASSES AND VICE VERSA.

But, notwithstanding the obstacles, the struggle for socialist democracy is now being waged on behalf of the party. Unfortunately, the issue is being complicated even by the fact that the very notion of democratic socialism has been so much corrupted by pressure groups and their manipulations, that the masses have interpreted it in one way and leading groups in another. In that respect, there seems to be no unanimity yet. In line with the well-known saying that "all animals are equal, but some are more equal than others," a system has arisen that left only as much of Marx's ideas and Lenin's instructions to the masses as the top found it appropriate to leave.

A great ideological paradox has arisen. Under the socialist system, social injustice has become a doctrine. IT IS NOT TRUE THAT IT DIVIDED THE PEOPLE INTO PARTY MEMBERS AND NONPARTY MEMBERS. THE DIVISION WAS TRACED IN ACCORDANCE WITH OTHER CRITERIA AND PROCEEDED FROM DEGENERATED UTILITARIANISM: WHAT WAS PROFITABLE AND CONVENIENT, WHAT BROUGHT SPOILS [SZMAL] AND ADVANTAGES WAS GOOD. THOSE WHO LINED UP ON THE ONE SIDE OF THE BARRICADE WERE PROMINENT PEOPLE, RASCALS, VARIOUS DISHONEST PRIVATE DEALERS IN VEGETABLES, HOUSES, GOLD, TRACTORS AND COAL: AND ON THE OTHER SIDE THERE WERE WORKERS, CRAFTSMEN, FARMERS, STOCKBREEDERS, SALESMEN, MINERS, BOTH PARTY MEMBERS AND NONPARTY MEMBERS. INSTEAD OF THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT WE HAD DICTATORSHIP OVER THE PROLETARIAT. Prominent people did not know Marx's teaching, and that was their bad luck. They forget that it is the people who make the state strong. In August 1980, the proletariat laid claim to what belonged to it--to power, and now it wants to take the steering wheel into its hands. That precisely is the object of the struggle raging before the extraordinary congress. That is a struggle for the deepest sense of communism.

Even 5 minutes to 12, 5 minutes before the defeat, some people from Gierek and Jaroszewicz's team claimed that history would evaluate the decade in their favor; they compared their achievements with those attained by Kings Boleslaw Chrobry and Jagiello, the reformer Staszic, the builders of Gdynia and Stalowa Wola put together. The tragedy consisted in the fact that social injustice, the elimination of the Leninist principles from public life and many other degenerations that are generally know were the responsibility of those in charge of the workers party: That was the historical and ideological paradox.

LET US BE FRANK: THE FACT THAT MEMBERS OF THE PRESENT TEAM BELONGED TO THE PREVIOUS ONE DOES NOT FACILITATE THE DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE TOP OF THE PARTY AND THE BASE OF THE PARTY AT ALL, EVEN IF THE INTENTIONS ON BOTH SIDES ARE THE BEST. HOWEVER, THAT DIALOGUE IS NECESSARY AND MUST BE CONDUCTED IN SUCH A WAY AS TO HEAL THE PARTY AND TO RESTORE MUTUAL CONFIDENCE, BECAUSE ONLY THEN--WITH APPROPRIATE MECHANISMS PROVIDED--WILL IT BE POSSIBLE TO SPEAK LOUD AND CLEAR ABOUT SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY AND DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM.

We are still distrustful of one another, including within the party ranks. However, it is not true that distrust is in the nature of society, that society is automatically against authority, that it is rebellious. The example of General Jaruzelski--that spontaneous and unanimous support given a few weeks ago to the strong authority which was our own, even if severe, which was just and reliable, which used humane, and not dictatorial language, acted straight and did not beat around the bush--is evidence of something virtually the opposite. Confidence in the premier was a manifestation of good will on the part of the people. That confidence will last if institutional guarantees are provided for social peace and if there are lasting mechanisms of socialist democracy.

THUS WE MUST GO BACK TO LENIN'S INSTRUCTIONS. THUS WE MUST, IN PARTICULAR, ELIMINATE THE VESTIGES OF STALINISM FROM THE FUNCTIONS OF THE PARTY AND THE STATE. They were the most painful in party and economic structures, as well as in human relations. They were marked by lordliness, disregard for those lower in the party hierarchy, arrogance and dilettantism. In a recent conversation with me, Tadeusz Holuj, that admirable communist from Krakow, loyal to his ideals, said that Poland's downfall in the seventies came about because of the wasted chance in October 1956. But we did not move a single step farther beyond point "A". We let in some fresh air for people, but after that the windows and the doors were shut tight. And in the following years history and the course of events were manipulated in such a way that now, merely a quarter of a century from that time (!), they are covered with a thick crust of legend, vague hints and hazy images. The few journalists have a hard time bringing them to the surface.

In the seventies, the mechanisms of party functioning remained unchanged, but in addition they received a shot of the authentic petit bourgeois ideology of using lies, corruption and one's elbows to get rich. A tall edifice of bureaucratism towered over all spheres of life, and that brought the country to the brink of economic squalor and of moral downfall. I am far from being an optimist, and consider that the said edifice is still strong.

Let us have a look at Spain, which has been democratic for 6 years. It is still experiencing conclusions precisely because neither the king nor the government have yet been able to effectively defeat the bureaucratic system built by Franco in 40 years. The way of evolution based on democratic principles is hardly suitable for disentangling the complex arrangements and connections in municipalities, courts and police: Patience and resoluteness are needed for that purpose. If the Polish edifice were only composed of persons like Jaroszewicz, Szydlak and Wrzaszczyk, our present situation would have been almost ideal. Unfortunately, their number also included those who even now are very reluctant to give up what they have accumulated over the years and would like to continue to accumulate without moving from the positions they possess. Thus before the congress the reform of the principles of party and state functioning is becoming a matter of "to be or not to be" for our party and state.

The cardinal principle of democratic centralism must not be overlooked in that reform. Certainly it helps control a party, particularly a ruling party. But it must not be interpreted in the old way. It must not be interpreted as dictatorship by a minority. To work out the principles of proper rotation, to promote people who are both honest and intelligent at the same time (neither honesty nor intelligence are sufficient alone), and to accept the condition that a job in the apparatus is a distinction and a mission, but not a means of arranging one's life--those are the basic criteria of functioning in party echelons. A job in the apparatus must not be a profession. "Apparatchik" is not an occupation, but a mission. This is how things should be. That is not how they used to be or how they are even now.

Up to now, there has been no party equality in the PZPR. There has been arrogance and dilletantism on the one hand, and simulated loyalty on the other. There has been mechanism of orders instead of discussion. DECISIONS MUST BE COMPLIED WITH IN EVERY PARTY. HOWEVER, THEY MUST BE DECISIONS PASSED LEGALLY AND IN LINE WITH THE SPIRIT AND ESSENCE OF THE PARTY'S PROGRAM. THE WORKERS PARTY IN POLAND IS A PARTY OF THE WORKING PEOPLE, AND FOR THAT REASON LOYALTY TO WISE ORDERS NEED NOT IMPLY LOYALTY TO A SENIOR COMRADE. IN MY OPINION, PARTY EQUALITY ALSO IMPLIES LOYALTY TO ONE'S OWN VIEWS, IMPLIES THE ABILITY TO VOICE THOSE VIEWS WITHOUT THE THREAT OF BEING ACCUSED OF BAD IDEOLOGICAL INTENTIONS. HE WHO DOES NOT THINK IS THE ONLY ONE WHO DOES NOT ERR. WE HAVE AUTOMATIZED THE PARTY BY BUREAUCRATISM. NOW IT MUST BE HUMANIZED.

WALESA PAYS VISITS TO REGIONS, FAIR

Wroclaw Speech

LD180929 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Tadeusz Lomczynski report from Wroclaw Interfactory Founding Committee]

[Excerpts] Lech Walesa, NSZZ Solidarity National Consultative Commission chairman, visited Wroclaw today. A meeting took place at which Lech Walesa delivered a brief speech:

[Begin Walesa recording] [Passage indistinct] One does not have to prove to anyone that no one in our country will be able to introduce any sort of reform unless workplaces and we ourselves state that this reform is good. Ladies and gentlemen, you all know what sort of situation we all find ourselves in. It has been officially stated that some 700,000 people in our country will die of diabetes and similar illnesses if medicines fail to arrive and that the forthcoming winter will likewise claim a great many victims due to the shortage of coal and (?many other things). Here again we have the responsibility to make it possible to get out of this mess. (?Well, some people might say: What business is it of yours?) We heard it when someone shouted that it is the government that must exercise control over shops, it is the government and not the trade unions that has to put everything in order. However, it did not act: It did not solve this problem. That is why we, as Poles, must get down to work on all this and help our people and members to live better.

Ladies and gentlemen, I would just like to tell you that [words indistinct] I handed over the $60,000 prize I received in Sweden not to Solidarity, but to the Panorama Raclawicka [battle painting of emotional significance to Poles: a rotunda for housing the painting is being built in Wroclaw] fund, because [words indistinct] [stormy applause] we have set up our unions, [words indistinct] fight. I remember how we embarked jointly on some spectacular actions. Naturally it was bad that later on, when we achieved it, our existential concepts began to differ and they differ now, but I think we shall understand each other and that better times will come, that we shall jointly proceed forward toward the right goals [words indistinct].

Let us select such means as will ensure victory for us, so that we lose as little as possible. Let us take upon ourselves such burdens as we are equal to, but let us score victories in [words indistinct]. That is all I wanted to say. I am so terribly tired that--I am sorry but I cannot go on. [stormy applause] [end recording]

At this very moment a rally with the participation of Lech Walesa is taking place at the Ulica Mazowiecka Square.

With Milosz at Gdansk

LD181010 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Jun (PAP)--Czeslaw Milosz stayed today in Gdansk where he arrived at the invitation of the social committee for the construction of the monument to the killed shipbuilders. Apart from a verse from the Bible suggested by Milosz at the committee's request as the caption for the monument, a fragment of his poem has been inscribed on it.

In the morning Czeslaw Milosz was received by chairman of the voivodship people's council in Gdansk, Tadeusz Fiszback and Voivode Jerzy Kolodziejski. The poet also paid a visit to the ordinary of the Gdansk Diocese, Bishop Lech Kaczamarek.

Later in the day, Czeslaw Milosz laid a wreath at the foot of the monument to the killed shipbuilders and attended a rally at the Lenin Shipyard.

During his meeting with the yard's crew and representatives of other milieus of the Gdansk coast Czeslaw Milosz spoke, among other things, of the Solidarity union. He stressed that the value of this movement lies also in that it had no ambitions of becoming a political party. While speaking about friendship among nations Milosz paid homage to the Soviet soldiers who died on the Polish soil fighting against Hitlerism.

Present at the rally was chairman of the Solidarity National Consultative Commission Lech Walesa who thanked Milosz both for the meeting and his hitherto contacts with the union.

Poznan Trade Fair Visit

LD172005 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] The interest in the Poznan International Fair is unfaltering. Since yesterday evening over 100,000 people have visited it. Every day, foreign and Polish delegations are arriving. Today Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission NSZZ Solidarity, visited the fair.

SOLIDARITY ELECTION CAMPAIGN MEETINGS REPORTED

Regional Sessions

LD172030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] The election campaign is continuing in the regional links of Solidarity. New authorities are being elected, and programs for activity are being adopted. It is anticipated that a national congress of Solidarity will be held in the second half of this year.

After a session lasting 3 days, the First General Congress of Delegates of NSZZ Solidarity in the Zielona Gora region has ended. A majority of the delegates stated their support for the preservation of the Zielona Gora region in accordance with the structure of the union. Adam Niezgoda reported to the assembly on the activities of the union and the work of the National Consultative Commission. He stated, among other things, that a strong union needs an appropriately strong partner, a strong government.

The republic is the supreme good. The delegates elected a 40-strong regional union board, an audit commission and 18 delegates to the national congress.

The general session of the organizations of NSZZ Solidarity in the Konin Voivodship lasted almost 3 days. There too, support was voiced for the creation of an independent region, and a 44-strong board was elected.

Officials Elected

LD181008 Warsaw PAP in English 0805 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Jun (PAP)--An election campaign is on in regional Solidarity units. New authorities are being elected and programmes adopted. It is foreseen that a national Solidarity congress will take place at the beginning of the second half of this year.

The congress of Solidarity delegates from the Zielona Gora region ended after three days. Adam Niezgoda, a National Consultative Committee member present at the congress, said: "Both we and the authorities slowly learnt the truth that we are the children of the same country and that we should cooperate. We realized the union and the authorities are both responsible for the country. Union policy should be conducted in such a way as to guarantee partnership in dealings with the authorities. A strong union needs the right partner--a strong government. The republic is the highest value".

Mieczyslaw Osmian, a mechanicalengineer, was elected chairman of the region out of five candidates by a secret ballot.

The Konin Voivodship Solidarity Congress lasted almost three days and nights. Over 200 delegates represented 65 thousand Solidarity members. The congress elected a 44-strong board, chaired by Ryszard Stachowiak. The freshly-elected board started office with voivodship level union-authorities talks on the forms and ways to introduce the economic reform.

GORSKI, STUDENTS' UNION CONTINUE DISCUSSIONS

LD172242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Professor Janusz Gorski, minister of science, higher education and technology, a further session of an interdepartmental commission for matters relating to contact with student organizations has been held. A delegation from the Independent Students Association [NZS] participated.

Minister Gorski drew attention to that undercurrent of the union's propaganda activity which contradicts efforts to continue the socialist renewal process. Contrary to the statutory principle of the apolitical nature of the NZS, various events organized by the union have an objectively political character. Anti-Soviet and antisocialist accents appear in them, contravening the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic.

POPE RECEIVES RURAL SOLIDARITY REPRESENTATIVES

LD172116 Warsaw PAP in English 2026 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Jun (PAP)--The pope received representatives of Rural Solidarity with its leader Jan Kulaj in a short private audience here today. The unionists are attending a congress of UIL, Italian Labour Union, here.

As John Paul II is still convalescing, the reception was an exceptional favor. The pope blessed a loaf brought from Poland and stressed the importance of moral renewal for the improvement of Polish agriculture.

PAP ON PAPERS' DISCUSSION OF WORKERS' PARTY ROLE

LD171514 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Jun (PAP)--Marian Anasz in TRYBUNA LUOU discusses the thesis put forward in an article by Zbigniew Supin in ZYCIE WARSZAWY which states that the workers are unwilling to undertake functions in party organs. Z. Supin propounded this thesis on the basis of the results of research work at a large enterprise undertaken by the Institute of Problems of Marxism-Leninism of the PZPR Central Committee. M. Anasz, one of those who conducted the research asserts that the material obtained does not give grounds for the conclusion that the workers prefer to entrust party (?matters) to others, rather than being elected themselves, even as delegates to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

Two views clash in this discussion, writes M. Anasz. According to the first, the reduction in the number of workers in party organs and among delegates to the congress is of an antidemocratic nature, threatening the implementation of the interests of the working class and the development of socialism in Poland. This reduction shows the pesistence of the incorrect tendency which in the past led to a social and political crisis.

According to the second view, there is no need to worry about the reduction in the number of workers in party organs and among the delegates to the congress. The current elections are taking place in a democratic manner and make it possible to elect people who command respect because of their honesty, competence and ability to fight for the interests of the voters, and are therefore supported by their party organizations. Intellectual workers, who predominate in positions of authority and among the delegates, are elected by the workers. Therefore it is a great mistake to attach significance to the social composition of elected organs and delegates.

This research, M. Anasz continues, revealed a considerable divergence in views between the workers and the intellectuals on the question of the participation of workers in party organs. In the light of the results obtained, the thesis that workers today are unwilling to undertake responsibilities in party organs and the functions of delegates must be considered incorrect. The research throws light on the social mechanisms which prevent most of those workers with political ambitions from taking part in elections.

Conscientious workers comprise one of the decisive prerequisites in the composition of the Polish working class as a "class for itself" [klass dlya sebya]. The creation of suitable conditions for the implementation of this trend is a major responsibility of the party, stresses the author in conclusion.

COMMENTS ON RENEGOTIATION OF UNION AGREEMENTS

LD171406 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0300 GMT 17 Jun 81

[From the press review]

[Text] In a commentary entitled "Making Use of the Possibilities," ZYCIE WARSZAWY discusses the speech made in the sejm by Wojciech Jaruzelski, head of the Polish Government, on the economic situation in the country.

The time has come, the paper observes, when all forces, especially those of the government and the trade unions, must jointly solve the most burning economic problems. The word "renegotiations" appears with growing frequency in discussions. This means the view by the leading organs of power and the trade unions of the agreements which have been signed and of their applicability in our circumstances. In the frantic [word indistinct] of conflict it was not possible to avoid undertaking commitments which, now at least, are to the detriment of the whole people or are simply impossible to fulfill.

A sensible solution must be found. In the present situation, one must not tolerate the fact that large economic potentials are only partially being used or are remaining idle while supplies to the population are continually deteriorating and exports on which the import of essential goods depends are shrinking.

Rakowski on Renegotiation

LD180900 [Editorial Report] In a poorly-received 8-minute item Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1700 GMT on 16 June reports that Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski attended a session of the Wroclaw Voivodship and city people's council.

In an interview Rakowski says that he has not come to Wroclaw to attend talks with Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and the fact that they are both in Wroclaw is a coincidence.

On the question of renegotiating last year's agreements, Rakowski observes that this is not the most important problem at the moment since "numerous Solidarity activists, including people like Lech Walesa, are convinced that many pledges contained in the signed agreements should merely not be pursued. Of course, the whole package of agreements can be checked to see what is and is not realistic." He adds that "this issue is not really a problem. We must all concentrate on what must be done to restore political stability, and to ensure the victory of the moderates within Solidarity, which is a matter for the union to resolve. To echo Walesa, the union should concern itself with trade union activities and give up its ambitions to define state policies in all spheres."

Rakowski remarks that he is very tired but that this is not important since he is now beginning to believe that something can be achieved in the post which he holds.

PREMIER JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES NEW VETERANS UNION

AU171305 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 15 Jun 81 p 2

[Report on speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, premier and minister of national defense, at the 13 June session of the Warsaw first national congress of the union of former regular soldiers: "We Have To Be Wherever Ideological Toughness and Discipline Are Needed"]

[Text] During the first day of the congress Army Gen W. Jaruzelski made a speech stressing the great merits of the former regular soldiers in the struggle for national and social liberation during the war, for consolidating people's power and in peaceful service and work for the socialist fatherland.

As in the past, when they honorably discharged their soldierly duties, now the reserve officers, warrant officers and noncommissioned officers have their places in the frontline. Such places determine the consciousness and militancy of man and his readiness to fight for socialist values.

Today those values are often undermined by antisocialist forces, but we must bear in mind that slandering the past, for which entire generations of soldiers fought, helps spread distrust in the future and in the meaning of work for the socialist fatherland.

Our past includes hard days of soldiering and sleepless nights at training ranges, barracks, airfields and at sea. Attempts to concel our achievements are an attack against the values that are recorded in the fine chapters of our people's history and that are closely related to the struggle for freedom, progress, social justice, stronger defense and peace.

Our present people's armed forces worthily holds together and continues all those traditions.

Today we have the right to say, W. Jaruzelski continued, that not for nothing have we eaten the bread shared with us by the people who paid for the armed forces. Many of us continue to prove that attitude today, serving the country in the field of defense and social work and wherever the ideological toughness, discipline and experience of old soldiers are needed. That is why we soldiers of the Polish People's Armed Forces will not let anyone take away from us those proofs of our patriotism and glorious past.

We are all a single large military family, composed of those who shed blood and were victorious for the country's freedom and people's power, as well as those, doing their service later on, helped to strengthen our defenses and consolidate the people's peaceful existence. That is also a victory for our generation.

The Soviet Army soldiers--our tested friends and allies--have accompanied us all along our soldierly road. We owe the country's liberation to the Soviet Army. The Soviet Union gave us weapons and shared with us its bread, which was so difficult to obtain in those days. The entire road traversed by our armed forces is the road of friendship--a road along which we grew, received fraternal assistance and gained more and more experience. We were, are and will always be a reliable element of the Warsaw Pact. No force will be able to deprive us of the great historic achievements represented by the brotherhood-in-arms of the Polish and Soviet soldiers.

The present times are bitter but it is our duty to preserve Polish soil and to defend it for socialism. We will not give up socialism. We will not retreat one step. Our people have suffered too many losses and too much pain to go back to a past that never guaranteed for Poland genuine independence, favorable borders or social justice.

Nor will we allow the name of the party to be dragged through the mud--the party that lifted our country out of its ruins and ravages and which is responsible for Poland's great historical advance. We are paying a high price for errors, but the party must recover its strength, judiciously use its ideological and Marxist-Leninist weapons and implement social renewal in that spirit.

Further, W. Jaruzelski stressed that the union of former regular soldiers was being organized at a time when the fortunes of the country were at stake--that is, it was being organized in the midst of struggle. It can and should play an extremely important role in those political struggles.

The ninth congress is the main task now. We are preparing for it in a political struggle against whatever threatens the unity and ideological image of the party. The party must recover and protect its Marxist-Leninist principles and reaffirm its leading role along that path.

W. Jaruzelski stressed the cordial ties between former regular soldiers and their parent units and military institutions. Manifold cooperation will enhance the strength of the union, which the Armed Forces will support in its activities and will assist in its efforts to meet the needs of its members.

W. Jaruzelski wished the congress further productive work for socialist Poland and its defense needs.

Appeal Supports Kania, Party

LD151118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] The first national congress of the union of former regular soldiers has come to an end in Warsaw. Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, premier and national defense minister, who participated in the session, stressed the great achievements of the former soldiers of the Polish Peoples Army in the struggle for freedom and for the establishment of peoples' power, and in the peacetime service for the good of the socialist fatherland, and also the warm links which still exist between them and the army.

The participants in the congress published an appeal, stating that the members of the union support in heart and deed the resolution of the 11th PZPR Central Committee Plenum and the program of the consolidation of the party around its leadership and the Politburo with Stanislaw Kania at the head. Clear support was also expressed for Premier Jaruzelski's government.

Roman [name indistinct], retired colonel, became chairman of the union's central board.

JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION RESOLUTION HITS 'EXTREMISM'

LD171820 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] A meeting of the council of the Association of Polish Journalists [SDP] dedicated to the role and tasks of the mass media, was held in Warsaw. Opening the debate, SDP Chairman Stefan Bratkowski said that the Polish community cannot function normally without credible newspapers, radio and television. After the debate the SDP council adopted a resolution which expresses full support for the line of the sixth party Central Committee plenum--the line for a political solution for resolving the country's problems with our own forces, the line of social agreement, confirmed in the present conditions by the 11th party Central Committee plenum.

Polish journalism--says the SDP council resolution--since last August has made an immense effort designed to restore credibility to the word journalism, since the credibility of the press constitutes a fundamental factor in the credibility of power, an element which is indispensible in the consolidation of its position in the community, which is so imperative at the moment. The SDP council received with attention the observations, including critical ones, addressed to the journalistic community. But it rejected voices manifesting--as the resolution says--an antijournalist campaign, stating that they are detrimental first of all to the community and the party.

The SDP council also appealed to all journalists to oppose all extremism which steps up tension in the country as well as for political responsibility and preservation of the necessary moral aims. The resolution adopted today ascertains that it is necessary to oppose publications appearing in various official publications or bulletins which discredit people on the basis of rumors and insinuations, and sometimes sow racial hatred.

We consider that public order and calm is threatened not by revealing truth but by its falsification. We consider--says the SDP resolution--that the freedom of the word restricted, solely by law, constitutes an indispensible prerequisite for the functioning of our power and all attempts to retreat in this sphere will lead to new conflicts.

More on Resolution

LD180232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] The Council of the Association of Polish Journalists [SDP] met today in Warsaw. Its meeting was devoted to the country's current sociopolitical situation and the role and tasks of the mass media. Among the guests present were Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski and representatives of the PZPR Central Committee and of the other political parties.

The introduction to the discussion, entitled "Who Are We and What Can We Do?", was read by the chairman of the association, Stefan Bratkowski. He said, among other things, that journalists can only use their good will, knowledge and capability, counting on mutual respect for their interests. Those interests are simple. We want to be credible, treated as partners by the politicians. We oppose all kinds of extremism.

We favor the formation of one great bloc of social agreement capable of guaranteeing the permanence of the socialist system and the permanence of our alliances. We favor genuine cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union, the development of bilateral businesslike [solidny] trade--it is mainly our side that does not meet agreements today--and cultural contacts. Further on in his speech, Stefan Bratkowski proposed the establishment, in conjunction with other institutions and organizations, in cooperation with the Commission for Economic Reform and the Solidarity socioprofessional work center, of a social advisory staff of several persons. These people, specialists dealing with practical problems pertaining to the management economy, would serve, via journalists, all those in need of advice and assistance--all those who also [words indistinct]. The speaker also urged journalists of all specialities and members of creative clubs to give some thought to what they can do in their sphere to help solve the difficult and complex problems of our economic life.

The concepts contained in the speech were developed during the discussion. It was stressed that journalists wish to serve the line of socialist renewal, the implementation of the party's policy adopted at the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum. They support social accord for the benefit of democracy, socialism and our alliances. The need to restore the credibility of the press and to take action to ensure the full circulation of information was mentioned. The thesis about the alleged antisocialist attitudes of journalists was rejected.

Those gathered then adopted a resolution that states, among other things, that Polish journalism has made an enormous effort since last August to restore the credibility of words. This effort has been made not only as a result of internal moral need but also out of the conviction that the credibility of the press is a fundamental factor for the credibility of the authorities and is a vital element of the currently necessary strengthening of their position in society.

The resolution states that we have thus attentively received opinions, including critical ones, addressed at us, but we have rejected voices that reduce things to generalities and are thus damaging, demonstrating the lack of understanding for the role of the press and the level of information of the public. We oppose this because it does damage to the society and the party. Aware, however, of the role played by the means of social communication, we appeal to our colleagues to mobilize all forces in the coming weeks in order to ensure the optimum conditions for staging the ninth congress and especially to oppose all extremes that intensify tensions in the country.

We feel that it is not the opening of the press but its falsification, not criticism but the suppression of criticism, not the [word indistinct] of the existing divergencies but their [word indistinct] that are a threat to social law and order.

We consider that freedom of speech, which is restricted only by law, is a necessary condition for the functioning of our authorities and is also necessary for the party so that it can exercise the role stipulated in the constitution of the leading force in the construction of socialism.

The SDP council says the resolution empowers the central board to adopt initiatives aimed at organizing social activities for the purpose of accelerating the discovery of a solution of the economic crisis. It appeals to all journalists to help in this.

The council makes it incumbent on the Central Board to take all further steps to streamline the functioning of the social communications media and to give society access to information, because it recognizes that this is one of the most important conditions for building social accord.

MEDIA CONTROVERSY OFFERS HOPE OF FAIR POLEMICS

LD121545 Gdansk DZIENNIK BALTYCKI in Polish 5-7 Jun 81 p 2

[Jacek Dlugolecki article printed in "Self-Government" [Samorzadnosc] column:" Kali's Philosophy]

[Text] The specific form of the propaganda in which the mass information media in Poland are engaged (incidentally, many changes for the better have recently taken place) no longer even upsets us. The problem is that in the dialogue concerning controversial sociopolitical and economic matters and problems only one--official--side can express its views, explain its motives and put forward its arguments, while mentioning the other side's views only briefly and tendentiously. That second side is not allowed to explain its position to either listeners or readers.

Any genuine journalist or polemicist who represents the official side should feel offended by the fact that the conditions under which the struggle is being waged are unequal, but somehow they have not felt offended by the existence of this handicap. Restrictions imposed by censorship (at present, perhaps, mainly by that of the chief editors) on the other side indicate a fear of defeat. They indicate a lack or arguments, a premonition of disaster in verbal encounters and also that truth is being distorted.

When, very occasionally, the stand of the Solidarity trade union has to be explained, it is assumed that the best way to do this is to report on it indirectly (the situation has been improving--we can increasingly often see Onyszkiewicz report on controversial matters). As for access to television, well, it is possible, but only for a few minutes at any given time and subject to additional censorship imposed by the television chief editor. Nor has it been possible to let the "Self-Government" column have any additional scrap of paper, since there has been so much important and urgent information to be printed in the columns of DZIENNIK BALTYOKI itself that one additional decimeter of paper could lead to the paper's and its chief editor's bankruptcy.

As it happens, after several decades during which such methods have been applied, 35.5 million of our fellow countrymen (including babies, who are also beginning to realize this while lining up for milk and diapers) have become aware of it all. Nor do any biased or unverified arguments have any impact on students in the middle grades of elementary schools. It must be clearly stated that these methods and these propagandists have been doing a good turn to people who have often been bitten, since they support their assumption that those who either write in papers or talk on television aim at deceiving them.

How much more difficult it would be for the other side to capture the soul of any listener or reader if the official side engaged in fair propaganda and pursued a policy of reporting on the arguments of the other side honestly and allowing it to participate in discussions.

It has become apparent recently that the country's political leadership is reaching the conclusion that it is impossible to engage in any sensible propaganda by present methods and that it is necessary to act differently. Nonetheless propagandists have remained. It could be said that even people who have been engaged for years in falsifying facts and decking them with a false ideology will change. But this has not been the case--they are unable to work in a different manner. It is impossible to regenerate a backbone which has continually been fractured over a period of years.

It is at this point that the matter of Kali's philosophy as described in Sienkiewicz's African novel ["Through Desert and Wilderness"] arises: If Kali steals a cow, it is a good thing, but if anyone steals a cow from Kali, it is a very bad thing. Any of our press-radio-television Kalis may distort facts and interviews, leave out a most important item of information, deceive, photograph "X's" mud hut and then assert that it is "Y's" dacha and slanderously edit voices and pictures.

Kali is in complete control. He represents the country's establishment and can disregard any moral principles. But Kali's opponent has neither tape nor paper nor printing ink nor cameras nor transmitter trucks. He has no access to secret information, printing houses or organizational structures of publishing houses. He has one national weekly, a few columns in regional newspapers, the censor's noose and some enterprise newssheets.

Let us see how Kali behaves when he is caught in the process of engaging in some dirty tricks. We were recently able to observe the countenance of citizen Samitowski after an arbitration committee consisting of his fellow members from the Association of Polish Journalists delivered their verdict. How that citizen complained, asserting that he had been unfairly treated, and what courage he showed when he admitted his obvious guilt! Very soon, Kali's good friends from the television news program allowed him and his champions not less than 5 minutes of a news program to complain of the injustice which he had suffered. Did they allow the other side a single minute? This is what the fairness and philosophy of the entire group of Kalis look like.

Believing, in fact, that the official political forces will regroup, make their activities credible and, as a result of regrouping, become much stronger after coopting new and energetic people with honest objectives and aims beneficial to the country, I take the view that they will be unable to achieve much unless methods governing ideological influence are changed and unless new people are coopted.

Obviously, this will not be a good situation for forces representing unofficial trends--the contest between people putting forward different arguments and interpretations may become more heated (because more skillful people will represent both sides), but both sides will realize that they are engaging in polemics against worthy people who believe in fair play and not against people who implement Kali's philosophy. We are waiting for this to happen.

MILOSZ MEETS TEJCHMA, ATTENDS WRITERS TU SESSION

LD180244 Warsaw PAP in English 1409 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Jun (PAP)--The 1980 Nobel Prize laureat in literature Ozelsaw Milosz is in Poland after thirty years of absence. His literary works have been in the focus of the Polish society's interest for many years now. The Wydawnictwo Literackie Publishing House was brought out recently 100,000 copies of "Dolina Issy" ("The Valley of Issy") and the "Czytelnik" got out a selection of "Poetry" by Milosz.

While greeting Milosz, Minister of Culture and Arts Jozef Tejchma said, "We cordially welcome you in Poland, in the homeland. I congratulate you and extend wishes as a Pole and minister of culture. The Nobel Prize means not only a distinction for your poetry but also an honour and distinction for Polish culture as well."

Mr. Milosz participated in a gala session of the Polish Writers' Union. The union's Chairman Jan Szczdpanski handed to the poet laureate a membership card saying that "It is a symbolic gesture being a token of reestablishing the union with the world of Polish writers, which was broken for some time since Wilosz has never ceased to be its member."

A four-day national scientific session organized by the Jasiellonian University in Krakow and devoted to Milosz's works was held in a particularly festive mood.

Lublin, where the poet received a doctor honoris causa diploma of the Lublin Catholic University, was a successive leg of Milosz's tour of Poland. During the poet's meeting with students, held also in Lublin, he was handed a silver medal with his image and an inscription "Czeslaw Milosz, Polish poet, winner of the 1980 Nobel Prize".

PROBLEMS IN PENITENTIARIES AROUND COUNTRY NOTED

LD171145 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Correspondent Piotr Wroblewski Opole dispatch]

[Text] You probably realize ladies and gentlemen, that in the last few weeks there has been trouble in many penitentiary establishments throughout Poland. This was due to poor social conditions, excessively harsh treatment by the prison staff and many other problems.

This also applied to some of the penitentiary establishments of Opole in Brzeg, Kluczbork and Strzlce Opolskie. In all of them agreements has now been reached. The inmates have resumed work following talks and agreement as regards the form and date of [words indistinct] the hunger strike of inmates lasted longer, until 13 June, in Strzeloe Opolskie. The sit-in strike in one of the production sheds in the penitentiary establishment continued yesterday. At the same time talks continued, conducted by representatives of the central and regional boards of penitentiary establishments, the Ministry of Justice, the Bishopric Curia, the court and the protest council of inmates. I have been told today by the penitentiary judge of the Opole Voivodship Court that yesterday's talks concerned only formal details and that they ended late last night.

BRANCH TU'S URGE EXTRA AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

LD161634 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Jun (PAP)--The Polish Branch Trade Unions' Consultative Commission has issued a warm appeal to workers, miners, and all the working people for allround help, extra production and work, also on work-free days, for the nation's agriculture. "At present, the most important and urgent issue to solve in our country," said the appeal, "is to ensure rythmical supplies of staple consumer goods, and above all food.... the entire food economy must be guaranteed incessant flow of electric energy, liquid fuels, and priority in transport." It has also been announced in the appeal that the branch trade unions movement is coming out with an initiative to conduct a campaign of help for agriculture, under the motto "Unionists for Agriculture", coordinated by the Trade Union of Rural Workers. "We turn to all the trade unions to join this campaign, and to the media of mass communication to extensively popularize works in this sphere," said the appeal.

PZPR AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT ASSUMPTIONS OUTLINED

LD161632 Warsaw PAP in English 1424 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Jun (PAP)--In the chapter of the "programmatic assumptions for the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress" on the "priority for agriculture and the food economy", the PUWP comes out for a "deep re-orientation of the socio-economic policy to promote the swiftest possible development of agriculture and the entire food economy". This re-orientation requires, firstly, a sizable increase in industry's share in the development of agriculture and in service of the entire food economy and, secondly, the expansion of capital expenditures on agriculture and the food processing industry. Til 1985, investment outlays on agriculture and the food industry are to account for 30 per cent of the overall capital expenditures.

In this connection, the document stresses the need for quickly re-orienting industry so as to assign an appropriate volume of its potential to produce necessary machines, spare parts and other basic means of production. As regards capital expenditures, the (?main-lines) of using them in agriculture consist in a large scale improvement of arable lands and of water supplies for the countryside, raising crops, expanding the production of fodders and their storage.

In the food industry, the outlays are to be used, first of all, for beefing up the weakest links of processing, modernization of plants, development of the small scale industry and expansion of storage.

"The agricultural policy will create equal conditions of production for private and state farms." Moreover, private farms have a "lasting place in the Polish economy and the inviolability of ownership and the right to inherit them is guaranteed."

The costs and profitability of the farming production will be analyzed to ensure its profitableness. On this basis, decisions will be made to fix prices of the agricultural produce and to establish monetary benefits and terms of assistance for agriculture. "Equal treatment of supplies and sales and equal purchasing prices will be ensured for all sectors of agriculture."

The document also announces amending the law on pensions for farmers. The assumptions also stress the role of the farmers' self-government which should become a "genuine defender and representative of the farmers' social and professional interests." They postulate an increase in the role of the rural community people's council as a coordinator of the countryside's socio-economic life.

JAGIELSKI CHAIRS ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETING

LD152314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 15 Jun 81

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, a meeting of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers was held today. It examined the draft resolution on [word indistinct] of prices of building construction and assembly work; the draft resolution on cutting consumption of liquid engine fuels for public transportation, and also the draft resolution on state financial aid for repairs to multidwelling houses, which are the property of individuals. It was recognized that a useful examination of this last resolution would be possible in the new fiscal year.

STATISTICAL OFFICE REPORTS MAY ECONOMIC DATA

LD151018 Warsaw PAP in English 1713 GMT 14 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Jun (PAP)--Poland's Main Statistical Office has released data on the nation's economic situation in May, which still continues to aggravate.

In the socialized sector of economy the value of traded production was down by 18.3 percent from May of 1980. The sharpest drop occurred in coal extraction and generation of electrical energy. This May, miners extracted only 12.9 million tons of coal, down 27.7 percent as compared with May 1980. The yield of electrical power was 8,864 million kilowatthours, a slump of 8.6 percent. The drop in coal and electricity was steeper than in the previous months.

Considerable slump was also recorded in state building construction enterprises.

Unfavorable results exist in the state purchases of agricultural produce. The procurement of cattle for slaughter was down by 23.8 percent. The purchase of milk dropped by 10.2 percent compared with May 1980, although last May the situation was slightly better.

From January to May, the pay budget rose by 25 percent, comparing to the respective period of last year, and the average net pay was 6,657 zlotys--up 24.5 percent, chiefly as result of pay raises.

Over that period, incomes of the population increased by 20.6 percent respectively. [as received]

The general rise in personal incomes was accompanied in May by a slump in market supplies-- their value was down by 6.4 billion zlotys, or 5.2 percent, from May of 1980.

In the five-month period, in residential housing 60.3 thousand apartments (219.6 thousand rooms) were commissioned, with the floor space totalling 3,505 thousand sq. metres--22.8 per cent of the national socio-economic plan.

Poland's foreign trade turnover was down 19.8 per cent in export and 19.9 per cent in import. In the nation's turnover with the socialist countries export (?dropped by) 21.5 per cent and import by 12.3 per cent. In trade with the capitalist countries, export dropped by 17.6 per cent and import by 28.9 per cent.

In relation to the period January-April, Polish trade with the socialist countries (both export and import) suffered a slump, and the trade with the capitalist countries saw a slight rise in export and further drop in import. The marked decrease in coal export still acutely affects the economy.

Over the period January-May, Polish export was down by 18.3 per cent and import by 6.6 per cent, comparing to the respective period of last year. The economic situation was alleviated by an increase in imports in necessary raw materials and production materials from the socialist countries, the USSR in particular.

More on GUS Report

LD172012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] The Main Statistical Office [GUS] published a report on the country's economic situation for May and in the last 5 months. Unfortunately, this report does not inspire one with optimism. The May results were not only worse by more than 18 percent than the economic results of May 1980, but they were also worse than the results of the preceding months this year. Speaking in very general terms the same unfavorable trends appeared--a drop in industrial output, an increase in wages in the socialized economy, a further unsettling of market equilibrium, an increase in inflation and a drop in labor productivity. The main reasons for these phenomena are generally known, namely power shortages, the lack of raw materials which come both from home and abroad, a reduction in worktime and a deterioration in coproduction conditions. Import restrictions are making the difficulties worse but these restrictions are necessary in conditions of debt.

Here are some detailed data from the GUS: Hard coal extraction totaled barely 12.9 million tons in May and was almost 28 percent lower than extraction in May of last year. The drop in extraction was thus proportionally greater than the drop in any month this year. The same applies to generating electricity.

In the January-May period the value of produce sold was 11.7 percent lower than in the same period last year. While there was a minimal drop in employment, the increase in the individual wages fund was more than 23 percent. At the same time the number of overtime hours increased by almost 20 percent--the reason for this was, above all, unrhythmic production.

Only the prospects for an increase in agricultural produce are better than those last year. But above all more favorable climatic conditions will be a factor for progress here. Unfortunately, the current results are also bad. The purchasing of cattle for slaughter and of various agricultural produce is dropping and at the same time the countryside is receiving less fertilizer, agricultural machinery, coal and construction materials.

Despite the economic regress, employment in the whole of the socialized economy was 0.3 percent greater than in the same period last year. The increase in wages was completely in contradiction with the drop in production. This increase in wages was more than 25 percent and amounted to more than Z408 billion.

The bad results in industry, the construction industry and agriculture affected, above all, domestic and foreign trade, transportation, services and so on. Foreign trade is feeling the pinch mostly as regards coal export restrictions, which are making our payments difficulties worse, particularly with the capitalist countries. However, a factor alleviating the difficulties are increased supplies of raw materials from the socialist countries, mainly from the Soviet Union.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY URGES CAUTION IN CONTINUING CRISIS

AU111433 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 8 Jun 81 p 1

[Karol Szyndzielorz commentary: "Let Us Not Wait For a Miracle"]

[Text] The crisis in our country continues. The great trial of strength, which is at the same time a test for the national features of the Poles, for their patriotism, prudence and commonsense, also continues. The true greatness of the people, their wisdom and farsightedness are evident. But for the sake of truth it is also to be admitted that people of a different kind can be seen, people who would like to harm the national interest. They are trying by various means to undermine what is decisive for Poland's security. They believe they can act with impunity against the interests of our foreign policy, against the existing alliances and the Soviet Union. They have been among us in the past. But their pronouncements and acts may now assume particular significance. We must not permit by any means their irresponsible acts, pronouncements or virtual provocations to undermine the reliability of Poland as a partner and ally of the Soviet Union.

Among European socialist countries, we are the most important partner for the Soviet Union. We are in the center of the defense alliance of the socialist community--the Warsaw Pact. These facts are obvious to anyone who feels at home on the Vistula and the Bug, on the Odra and the Nysa. However, the obviousness of those assertions does not release anyone from the duty to bear in mind the real balance of power and the basic principles guiding us in complying with our alliance commitments.

The Soviet Union did not and does not want to watch the Polish crisis in a passive manner. If we look for proof of assistance to Poland, we find it primarily in cooperation with the Soviet Union. That assistance is not selfless. A strong Poland and its efficient economy means that we are in a better position to cooperate with our eastern neighbor. The agreements signed last week in Moscow are the latest evidence of our common interest in developing cooperation.

In conversations with us Polish journalists, our Soviet colleagues have repeatedly asked us: Where do you see a way out from the present situation? When will your economy stabilize effectively? Why has it all become so entangled? Was it really impossible to prevent the crisis from assuming such serious proportions? Will the ninth congress present the nation with a program?

These, I believe, are the questions gnawing away today at each politically minded Pole. At the moment there is no exhaustive answer to them, because the distinctive feature of the days and weeks in which we are now living is the fact that it is difficult to formulate accurately the transformations which are frequently spontaneous. It is still difficult to present a complete and objective analysis. The party and society expect the forthcoming congress to point out ways of settling our difficult problems. Certainly, those solutions will be new in many respects. They must be in line with the aspirations and the will of the Poles.

The emergence from Poland's present difficulties is not easy. We believe it will come. We are not waiting for any miracle with our arms crossed. What matters is our nation's life and future. What also matters is to recover the positions which Poland possessed in the socialist community. What matters is our country's role in European cooperation. Europe needs Poland as a country with talented and industrious people able to keep their house in order. That is our affair and it primarily depends on us.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON ROLE OF BORDER GUARDS

LD101658 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Jun (PAP)--In connection with the Polish People's Republic Border Guards service anniversary, TRYBUNA LUDU writes of the role being played by these troops in guarding our borders.

For some time now, writes the paper, together with the return to elements of the cold war in the policy of many imperialist states, there has been increased activity of hostile intelligence centers operating against the socialist states, including Poland. Special guard is required for the more than 500 km of sea border connecting Poland with the capitalist world, which is being constantly "studied" by NATO intelligence units. Guarding this border are also soldiers of other branches of the armed forces, especially the navy.

In fulfilling these important state tasks, the border guards, like all other soldiers, are worthily continuing the best traditions of border guard troops, notes the organ of PZPR Central Committee in conclusion.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH VIEWS WORSENING SITUATION

AU171401 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 15 Jun 81 p 4

[Jerzy Oseka article: "Who Is Dragging Us Down?"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] NOT SO LONG AGO--FOLLOWING THE AUGUST WAVE OF STRIKES--THE ENTIRE COUNTRY WAS FULL OF ENTHUSIASM. WE ALL THOUGHT THAT THE COUNTRY HAD ABANDONED THE ROAD TO ITS COMPLETE ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND MORAL RUIN. WE ALL BOARDED THE TRAIN CALLED "RENEWAL," EXPECTING IT TO GO IN THE DIRECTION OF DEMOCRATIZATION AND ECONOMIC REFORM.

There was much to be done in almost every sphere. The atmosphere was being disturbed only by the fact that here and there new strikes would occur. The most frequent reason for them was the effort to break down the resistance stemming from old habits and ways of thinking and from attempts to halt new trends. At that time it was reasonable to appeal to society and authority for moderation and commonsense in demands and activities.

TODAY, AFTER 9 MONTHS OF TRAVEL ABOARD THAT TRAIN, IT SEEMS TO ME THAT IT HAS JUMPED THE RAILS AND THAT IT IS BEING THREATENED WITH TUMBLING DOWN THE EMBANKMENT AND WITH TOTAL DESTRUCTION INVOLVING MANY VICTIMS AMONG THE PASSENGERS.

Party and state power continues to be a subject of special interest. That power, which involves particular responsibilities, has been greatly changed, regarding both personnel and the awareness of individual people. The result of that is the approval of the process of democratizing social and political life, which is extensive and to a great degree institutionalized. We should bear in mind that the approval is not an exclusive result of extortion, as very many of us still believe. After all, some members of the present leadership demanded reforms even before August.

Unfortunately, that very power is much less efficient in coping with the economic situation, which determines the preservation and consolidation of all political achievements. At first, the power retreated before strikes on a score of economic demands that could not be fulfilled and that ruined the economy and what there still was in the market. It was unable to find ways of halting the crisis trends in our economy. (Food rationing can hardly be regarded as one of such ways.) It did not take the necessary preventive measures and seemed to leave it to the ninth congress to make decisions. Ministers spoke a number of times of the need to renegotiate the agreements [with workers], but no attempts--no open attempts--have been made.

It seems that most leaderships at the levels of enterprises through members of the Council of Ministers are trying primarily not to fall afoul of the trade unions in case they ask for their dismissal. No doubt that is the reason for a number of necessary measures. Of course, we should also take into account the difficult conditions under which our economy has to be run now and the fact that we all have not been too keen in helping run it.

THE TRADE UNIONS STILL REFUSE TO TRUST ANYONE, THEY SMELL DECEIT EVERYWHERE AND SUSPECT EVERYWHERE EFFORTS TO TAKE FROM THEM THE CONCESSIONS THEY HAVE WON. They consistently ensure that the agreements signed by the authorities are implemented in the smallest detail. It often happens that under threat of strikes various unfeasible concessions were extorted, but now many trade union officials say that the authorities should not have agreed to various concessions if they were unfeasible. However, because they signed them, they have to honor them by the agreed deadlines.

AT THE SAME TIME, TO THIS VERY DAY NOTHING HAS BEEN DONE BY THE TRADE UNIONS TO HONOR THEIR PLEDGES TO MAKE GOOD ON PRODUCTION BACKLOGS. IN THAT RESPECT POLES SEEM TO BE UNABLE OR PERHAPS DO NOT WANT TO STRIKE A BARGAIN BECAUSE THEY ALWAYS INSIST ON FULFILLING SOME OTHER PRIOR CONDITIONS. The arguments that it is not we who have brought about the present situation and that what we should mainly do is to control, are losing their validity as time goes by, especially as there are actual or threatened strikes almost continuously. Last August strikes were a must, but now their impact in slumping and upsetting production and in making people undisciplined is evident and dangerous.

One also gets the impression, especially in some regions of the country, that the trade unions' main task is to make personnel policy in the party and the state aparatus. If a trade union that was set up a few months ago regards as its most important task removing some people from their posts, then we should be greatly concerned for the further process of democratization and of bringing the economy back to health. Without effective work, even under bad conditions, we will never overcome our present difficulties.

At the same time all of us contumue to refuse to acknowledge that our situation is ao bad and that the past few months may have contributed to is. Whatever is bad is the responsibility of the past period or of the authorities and their indolence. Almost every conference, meeting or gathering is a place of a ruthless attack against the leadership for its indolence, incompetence, hostility to renewal, doubledealing and many other such failings. ON THE OTHER HAND, WE HEAR ALMOST NOTHING ABOUT WHAT WE OURSELVES SHOULD DO TO IMPROVE THE SITUATION. IT GOES WITHOUT SAYING THAT THE AUTHORITIES WOULD REALLY NOT INTERFERE IN SUCH ACTIVITIES.

The party authorties have been under attack for a long time for not having a program. We have so gotten used to such attacks that today, when a draft program--better or worse--is there, we often ignore it in our discussions. Instead of enriching it with our ideas, we keep speaking about not having a program. In the best of events voices are heard to deny any worth to the assumptions for the ninth party congress.

Also the social atmosphere and people-to-people relations at jobs, public places or lines in which people are ready to trample upon the weaker for the sake of a packet of cigarettes, are deteriorating. Such tramplings have already happened.

Anti-Soviet voices are also appearing. They are particularly dangerous because they provoke, perhaps on purpose. Regardless of their range, they are not being countered with the necessary determination. The reaction to them is rather directed toward pointing out how negigible they are. We forget that what is at stake today is not to prove that we are afraid of no one and not to show cheap courage; what is at stake is wisdom in settling the issues that are most important for us.

It seems that we are not effective enough in responding to manifestations of political stupidity, which is rather firmly rooted here and there. After all, it is not entirely true that our government or the present force [obecna sila] is unable to compel us to do anything or to impose solutions on us. Perhaps we should do everything with such wisdom in order to prevent such a contingency.

THE FACT THAT SOME OF OUR PEOPLE HAVE BEEN SO DRUNK WITH THEIR PRESENT SUCCESSES THAT THEY ARE READY TO CONTINUE TO FORGE AHEAD REGARDLESS, ALSO GIVES RISE TO CONCERN. Actions are being taken to increase social tension, without regard to the fact that control over them may be lost. Appeals for commonsense are meaningless, as attested to by student demonstrations or by the threatened strikes. There are no longer among us the moral authorities that are able to effectively stem the excessive playing with fire. The question in this connection is not giving up threatened strikes at the last moment, which has recently occurred, because such giving up does not lessen the tension and does not smother the hotbeds of conflicts. What it does is to put them off until a more convenient moment.

THE POINT IS TO GENERALLY CHANGE THE STRATEGY AND TO GO OVER FROM THE POLICY OF CONFRONTATION TO COOPERATION AND GOOD WILL. WITHOUT COOPERATION AND GOOD WILL, AN INCALCULABLE CLASH WILL OCCUR SOONER OR LATER. THE PRESENT SITUATION IS THAT NO ONE SEEMS TO DRAG THE COUNTRY DOWN AND EVERYONE CLAIMS THAT HE ONLY TRIES TO LIFT THE COUNTRY UP. BUT WE ARE GOING DOWN CONSISTENTLY, ALL THE SAME.

Some years ago when I was in school studying the events of the second half of the 18th century I wondered about the broad masses of the society of that time--the sound and patriotic masses. After all, a relatively small group of people was responsible for the republic's downfall. Why were they allowed to do that? Today I am asking myself the very same question....

GAS SUPPLY AGREEMENT WITH USSR SIGNED

LD172020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] A Polish delegation led by Minister of Finance Mariam Krzak has attended the closing session in Moscow of the intergovernmental commission for cooperation in the construction of the Soyuz pipeline, which runs from Orenburg to the western border of the Soviet Union. Minister Krzak told a PAP correspondent that as a result of participating in the investment, Poland will get 2.8 billion cubic meters of gas per year over the next 20 years. Poland gets a total of 5.3 billion cubic meters of gas annually from the Soviet Union--all of her requirements. For 1,000 cubic meters of Soviet gas, Poland is paying this year 71 roubles, whereas the price for the same amount of gas on world market is 200 dollars. The value of the Polish contribution to the construction of the Soyuz pipeline will be paid off by supplies of Soviet gas over a period of 9 years.

POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY AKTIVS MEET

LD172209 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] In other voivodships, session of the aktivs of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society are being held. Under discussion are the tasks of this organization serving the dissemination of knowledge about the land of the soviets, and strengthening friendship and cooperation between our nations. Provocative excesses, caused by irresponsible elements, and which strike at the symbols of Polish-Soviet fraternity in arms, as well as attempts at whipping up anti-Soviet moods, were condemned.

CONFERENCE RECALLS USSR'S ROLE IN WORLD WAR II

LD171312 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Jun (PAP)--In connection with the approaching 40th anniversary of the attack by Hitler's Germany on the Soviet Union, a scientific conference was held in Warsaw on 16 June, organized by the Military-Political Academy, the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society and the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy. The reports and discussion stressed the decisive role of the Soviet Armed Forces in the defeat of Hitler's Germany and their liberation mission in Europe and Asia.

In the years of World War II the Soviet Union bore the greatest burden. This is the reason why the USSR has a particular political and moral right to warn of the threats to peace and the security of the peoples. The USSR, as a socialist state, is the main factor of political stabilization, detente and cooperation between the states with different social and political systems, it was said at the conference. Among the latest initiatives of the Soviet Union, the proposal on disarmament put forward by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress is of particular significance.

Those attending the conference devoted much attention to the historical and contemporary questions of the Polish-Soviet alliance and of Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms. They sharply condemned both the leaflets having anti-Soviet content which have been appearing recently, and the defacing of the monuments honoring Soviet troops, who began the struggle against the Fascist invaders on 22 June 1941; made a great contribution to the liberation of Poland; who together with Polish soldiers established the Polish borders on the Odra, Nysa and Baltic; who saved millions of Poles condemned to death; and who sacrificed their lives in the struggle for our freedom. The participants in the conference called on young people and public organizations to care for the tombs of Soviet troops. They noted that the historical, economic, political and military bases of the Polish-Soviet alliance must be a firm element in the Polish people's historic consciousness and political culture.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON VALUE OF SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

LD091842 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jun (PAP)--A few days ago we wrote with indignation about the profanation of a monument to fallen Soviet soldiers in the town of Przemysl, pointing out that such acts deserve the strongest censure both from a moral and from a political viewpoint since they are directed against an alliance which is the guarantee of Poland's security, writes ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

Unfortunately, the provocation which took place in Przemysl has not been the only one. Cooperation with the Soviet Union is the foundation of Socialist Poland's security, the condition for her prosperous development. Back in the war years the Poles became convinced that only reliable and mighty allies are a guarantee for the strength and independence of the Polish state.

Faced with an extremely difficult socioeconomic situation in Poland today, writes ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, cooperation with the Soviet Union remains the basic condition of Poland's security and for overcoming the growing difficulties. Decisive opposition to any attempt to undermine or weaken it is an absolute requirement for Polish state interests, the paper stresses in conclusion.

KARSKI MEETS VARIOUS POZNAN FAIR DELEGATES

LD172044 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Ryszard Karski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, met with a group of deputies from the Sejm Commission for Foreign Trade, who were visiting the International Fair in Poznan.

Views were exchanged regarding details of this year's trade exhibition by our industry at the fair. The significance of the Poznan fair for Polish foreign trade was also discussed, along with the purpose of organizing fairs in the context of the economic difficulties being experienced at present.

Today Minister Karski was visited by a delegation of the CEMA secretariat led by the head of the council's department of Foreign Trade (Vyacheslav Voytseyenskiy), as the delegation is visiting the fair. Subjects connected with Poland's participation in the work of the council and the scope and level of exhibits by the socialist countries taking part in the Poznan show were discussed.

CONCERN OVER FRG OFFICIALS SUPPORT OF 'REVISIONISTS'

LD171526 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 7 Jun (PAP)--The oral demarche by Polish Ambassador to the FRG Jan Chylinski against the growing activeness of revisionist forces and the backing of these tendencies by official circles becomes increasingly justified as compared with the initial period of the process of normalization of relations between the FRG and socialist countries.

In the first half of the 1970's even burgomasters of cities, let alone state or federal politicians, abstained in general from taking part in and making speeches at revisionist rallies. They often sent officials of teritary rank to comply with the protocol or an act of politeness.

For a few years now, one could observe a completely different tendency. Not only local notables, but also land and federal politicians and personalities connected with the SPD-FDP [Social Democratic Party of Germany-Free Democratic Party] coalition have been taking part in these rallies. Congratulatory messages to participants in these meetings are again longer and warmer in tone and not deprived of solidarity with their goals. Subsidies of the federal authorities and the land governments for the revanchist movement have been permanently growing in the past few years.

Increasingly new houses of the "German east" and "commemorative museums" are being set up under the sponsorship of the municipal and land authorities. Leaderships of the revisionist unions are received by the highest officials here. Mass media have again started paying more attention to the landsmann-schaften questions. Many radio stations have started broadcasting special programmes run by the landsmannschaften. The custom of putting up revanchist sign-posts and naming streets after the names of towns in Poland's western territories, abandoned in the first half of the 1970's, was resumed.

The entire tendency, given up in the first period of the normalization process, is being revived, which makes the Polish demarche especially topical.

COMMUNIQUE ON GREEK MINISTER'S VISIT PUBLISHED

AU160933 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13-14 Jun 81 p 5

[PAP report: "Joint Communique on the Visit by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece to Poland"]

[Text] At the invitation of Jozef Czyrek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, on 10-12 June Konstandinos Mitsotakis, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Greece, paid an official visit to Poland.

Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis was received by Prof Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, and by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

In a friendly and constructive atmosphere, the Polish and the Greek foreign affairs ministers had talks. They discussed current international problems, including East-West relations and the state of bilateral cooperation.

Both ministers expressed deep concern about the atmosphere of tension continuing in international relations. In that context, they emphasized the importance of efforts exerted to maintain the achievements of detente and to check the arms race, and the need to peacefully settle existing conflicts and eliminate hotbeds of tension in various regions of the world.

The ministers came out in favor of full respect for and implementation of the United Nations Charter and the CSCE Final Act, which are of fundamental significance for future peaceful relations in Europe and all over the world.

The ministers stated that the results of the Madrid meeting should contribute to the continuing process of general European cooperation and of consolidating security, initiated at the Helsinki conference.

The ministers expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting would adopt well-balanced and constructive arrangements helping to foster security and cooperation in Europe and to continue the process of detente, including detente in the military sphere.

In that spirit, they came out in favor of adopting concrete decisions concerning convening a conference which would take practical steps in the sphere of promoting confidence and disarmament.

The ministers emphasized the pressing need to check the escalation of armaments. In that spirit, they came out for intensifying international cooperation to attain progress in the disarmament talks that are in progress.

Both ministers positively evaluated the state of Polish-Greek relations and cooperation. They stated with satisfaction that the developing mutual contacts and continuing political dialogue had contributed to expanding bilateral cooperation, particularly economic cooperation, in conformity with the interests of both partners.

The Polish side accepted with satisfaction the initiatives taken recently by the Greek Government to meet halfway some important postulates for the Polish economy, postulates whose implementation will be essential in providing firm bases for the harmonious development of economic cooperation between the two states.

The ministers gave their support to activities to expand Polish-Greek cooperation, taking into better account the existing needs and potential of the two sides.

The foreign affairs minister of Greece, Konstandinos Mitsotakis, invited Minister Jozef Czyrek to pay an official visit to Greece. The invitation has been accepted with satisfaction. The date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

TRYBUNA LUDU DENOUNCES ISRAELI RAID ON IRAQ

AU121737 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jun 81 p 7

[Jan Urbaniak commentary: "Tel Aviv's Adventurism--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE ATOMIC CENTER NEAR BAGHDAD BY ISRAELI PLANES HAS AROUSED INDIGNATION ALL OVER THE WORLD. THE NEW ACT OF TEL AVIV'S BRIGANDAGE HAS BEEN CONDEMNED EVEN BY GOVERMENTS FRIENDLY TO TEL AVIV, INCLUDING THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

Certainly, in the West there are many centers and persons trying to reduce the overtones of that act of brigandage to a minimum, or even to justify it. Thus some newspapers are writing about an "Arab threat to Israel," others about "electoral fever," and others are suggesting that Premier Begin "may act under the effect of drugs taken by him against his heart ailment and diabetes."

But those are only the margins of world public opinion. The Middle East situation has been tense for a long time and each sober person is wondering: What is Tel Aviv's goal, what is Israel's reason for playing with fire? Is it unleashing a new Middle East war even more formidable than the four previous ones?

The question also arises, what specific conclusions have been drawn from that fact by Washington? Truly enough, Washington has criticized the attack on the Tammuz center, but on the other hand it is known that Israel continues to be an economic and military dependent of the United States.

Meanwhile, the shock caused in the Middle East by the air attack on Tammuz combines with the roar of Israeli bombs that are exploding in various localities of Lebanon almost daily, as well as with the tension caused by the Israeli-Syrian "missile crisis," also provoked by Tel Aviv and not settled since. THE FIRE SMOLDERING IN THE MIDDLE EAST IS ALSO BEING KINDLED BY THE OCCUPATION OF ARAB LANDS, WHICH HAS LASTED FOR 14 YEARS, AND BY THE PARTNERS TO THE CAMP DAVID AGREEMENT BLOCKING THE SETTLEMENT OF THE EXPLOSIVE PALESTINIAN PROBLEM.

The Israeli ruling circles tried to justify all those acts of aggression and expansion by "defense and security requirements." In their arrogance, they are saying the same now about their raid on the atomic center near Baghdad, although that center--as the French premier stressed--is under the control of the International Atomic Energy Agency and works for peaceful purposes. Thus the whole world is wondering where and how Israeli "defense interests" are going to end.

In addition there are grounds to believe that Israel has for a number of years been in possession of a sizeable stock of atomic bombs and that it is now helping the racist republic of South Africa to produce that weapon.

The bombardment of the atomic center near Baghdad has confirmed once again what Comrade Leonid Brezhnev said recently: "ONE WRONG STEP--AND THE WAR CONFLAGRATION MAY ENGULF THE ENTIRE MIDDLE EAST REGION. IT IS HARD TO PREDUCT HOW FAR THE SPARKS FROM THAT FIRE WILL FLY." TEL AVIV'S ROUGH NEW ARMED PROVOCATION REMINDS THE WORLD OF THE PRESSING NEED TO SET ABOUT THE THOROUGH SETTLEMENT OF THE MIDDLE EAST PROBLEM AS A WHOLE. THE CONSTRUCTIVE PROPOSALS RECENTLY PRESENTED BY THE SOVIET UNION HAVE PROVIDED GROUNDS FOR ACTIVITY IN THAT DIRECTION.

CZYREK RECEIVES ARAB AMBASSADORS 17 JUNE

LD172136 Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Jun (PAP)--Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek today received the ambassadors of Syria, Iraq and Tunisia here. The ambassadors outlined the Arab states' standpoint concerning the current Middle East situation. The ambassadors stressed that Israel could not carry out its policy without U.S. aid. They reported the steps the Arab states are taking to halt aggression, condemn Israel and forces which are supporting and aiding it.

They expressed the gratitude of their nations to the Polish society and state authorities for the staunch stand taken by Poland ever since the beginning of the Mideast crisis.

Minister Czyrk recalled the standpoint taken by Poland and the rest of the socialist community towards the Mideast issue and the just struggle of the Arab nations. This standpoint was expressed once more in a statement by the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 11 June.

Minister Czyrek made it clear that Poland is deeply convinced a just and lasting peace can be achieved in the Mideast. [Words indistinct] it calls for Israel resigning its policy of aggression and diktat towards the Arab states, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from illegally-occupied Arab territories, recognition of the Arab nation of Palestine's inalienable rights, including the right to self-determination and creating its own state.

Lasting peace in the Mideast also needs guarantees of security and soveriegnty for all states in that region, including Israel. Reaching an agreement of this sort is possible through an all-round regulation, participated in by all sides interested, including the USA and the Soviet Union.

Minister Czyrek assured the ambassadors that Poland will continue to give support to the just struggle of the Arab nations for the cause of peace and progress, against imperialist interference into their affairs, and for the halting of Israel's aggression.

JAGIELSKI MEETS WITH VISITING LIBYAN OFFICIAL

LD172300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski today received secretary-general of the People's Committee for Communal Installations of the Libyan Arab People's Socialist Jamahariyah, Muhammad Mahmud al-Hijazi, who is in Poland at the invitation of minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection.

Current problems linked with cooperation in the area of communal economy and spatial planning were discussed as well as the export of technical services to Libya and the extension of cooperation in the reconstruction of ancient monuments and [words indistinct]. The Libyan guest and Minister Jozef Kepa signed a program for scientific-technical research for 1980-82.

Details of Joint Program

LD180936 Warsaw PAP in English 0810 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Jun (PAP)--Polish Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski received today the Secretary of the General Popular Committee for Municipalities of the Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Muhammad Al-Hijazi who is staying in Poland at the invitation of the minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection.

The sides discussed problems connected with cooperation in the area of municipal economy, spatial planning, export of technical services to Libya and expansion of collaboration in the reconstruction of monuments of architecture, and urban heating economy.

A programme of scientific-technical cooperation between Libya and Poland in the years 1981-82 was also signed today. The document was initialled by Muhamad al-Hijazi and Polish Minister of Administration Jozef Kepa.

The programme provides for Poland's participation in the development of Libyan towns and villages, cooperation in the conservation of old cities and in the protection of natural environment as well as assistance in the exploitation and maintenance of municipal facilities.

The document also envisages training in Poland of Libyan engineers.

The sides also agreed to inaugurate cooperation between Polish and Libyan cities.

CZYREK LONDON ARRIVAL, PLANS REPORTED

LD181214 Warsaw PAP in English 1120 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] London, 18 Jun (PAP)--Poland's Minister for Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek arrived in London today on an official two-day visit at the invitation of Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary. The visit is devoted to the review of a wide range of international problems and bilateral relations.

At the Heathrow Airport Minister Czyrek was welcomed by Sir David Muirhead, Lord Carrington's special representative.

Minister Czyrek laid a wreath at the monument to Polish airmen in Northold.

SOMALI PRESIDENT BARRE CONTINUES STATE VISIT

Courtesy Call on Ceausescu

AU161828 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Jun (AGERPRES)--On June 16 in the afternoon, Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, president of the Somali Democratic Republic, paid a formal call on Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, at the palace of the State Council.

On the occasion, the two party and state leaders exchanged views--prior to the official talks. The exchange of opinions passed in a cordial atmosphere, in the spirit of mutual friendship and esteem characteristic of the relations between the two parties, countries and peoples.

16 June Talks

AU161936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Jun (AGERPRES)--Official talks started in Bucharest on June 16 between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Maj Gen Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, president of the Somali Republic.

The talks are attended for Romania by: Emilian Dobrescu, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the [Central Committee] of the RCP, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee, Marin Radoi, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy minister of education and instruction; Angelo Miculescu, member of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry; Ion Avram, member of the CC of the RCP, minister of machine-building industry; Marin Vasile, member of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the National Union of Producer Cooperative Farms; Aurel Duma, member of the CC of the RCP, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Afrairs; Colonel-General Vasile Milea, member of the CC of the RCP, first deputy minister of national defence and chief of staff; Dumitru Turcus, deputy head of section at the CC of the RCP; Ion Stanciu, deputy minister of foreign trade and internatinal economic cooperation; Petre Tanasie, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

For Somalia by: Abd 'Rahman Jama Barre, member of the central committee of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP], member of the Somali People's Assembly, minister of foreign affairs; Ahmed Habib Ahmed, member of the CC of the SRSP, member of parliament, minister of national planning; Mohamed Ali Nur, member of the CC of the SRSP, member of parliament, minister of livestock, forestry and pastures; Ali Khalif Goulaid, member of the CC of the SRSP, member of parliament, mnister for industry; Ahmed Ashkir Botan, member of the CC of the SRSP, member of parliament, minister of higher learning and culture; (Yusufali Osman), member of the CC of the SRSP, member of parliament, head of the social affairs departments of the party; (Warsame Abdullahi Ali), member of the CC of the SRSP, member of Parliament, chairman of the Somali Cooperatives Organizations; Admiral (Mohamerimar Osman), member of the CC of the SRSP, member of parliament, commander of the military navy; (Mohamed Hashi Egal), head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the SRSP; (Salah Mohamed Ali), member of the CC of the SRSP, ambassador; and (Said Hagi Mohamed), director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Romanian party and state leader expressed his conviction that the current Romanian-Somali summit dialogue would conclude with productive results conferring fresh demensions on the friendly cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples.

In his turn, the Somali party and state leader expressed his conviction that the exchanges of opinions with Nicolae Ceausescu on a series of questions of mutual interest, the measures and agreements to be jointly established would contribute to the steady strengthening of the Romanian-Somali friendship and collaboration.

The first round of talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Major-General Mohamed Siad Barre--when information was exchanged on the concerns of the two parties and countries for economic and social development and the stage and prospects of the relations between the RCP and the SRSP were examined--passed under the sign of the joint wish to expand and deepen the Romanian-Somali relations.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Siad Barre referred to the achievements the two peoples scored in the development of their countries.

The two party and state leaders highlighted with satisfaction the fact that the relations between the RCP and SRSP, between Romania and Somalia witnessed an ascending course in the last years, in accordance with the interests and aspirations of the two countries and peoples. They also specified that favorable premises were provided for further developing those close links. Both sides underlined the determination to act for a better and efficient use of the existing possibilities with a view to expanding their collaboration on a political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural plane. In this context, highlighted was the significance of intensifying the economic links for the general promotion of the Romanian-Somali cooperation; convenanted were the expansion of cooperation in agricultural production, zootechny, fishing, industry, mining and other sectors of mutual interest as well as the increase of commercial exchanges according to the potential of the national economies of the two countries. At the same time, it was agreed that contacts be stimulated in technology, education and culture.

The will was underlined to strengthen the cooperation between the RCP and the SRSP, with emphasis on its essential role in developing the Romanian-Somali friendship and collaboration.

It was assessed that the amplification of the bilateral relations was to the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of their progress and prosperity, of the cause of peace, independence and international cooperation.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Major-General Mohamed Siad Barre also started the exchange of views on current international questions.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, of understanding and mutual esteem.

Dinner for Barre

AU161958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Jun (AGERPRES)--On June 16, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, gave an official dinner in honor of the secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, Major General Mohamed Siad Barre.

Participating in the dinner were Prime Minister Ilie Verdet and other Romanian officials.

Attending were also the Somali officials accompanying President Siad Barre on his Romanian visit.

During the dinner which passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, Nicolae Ceausescu and Major General Mohamed Siad Barre proposed toasts.

17 June Talks

AU171331 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1154 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Jun (AGERPRES)--Official talks continued on June 17 at the State Council Palace between Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and the president of Somalia, Major-General Mohamed Siad Barre.

The fresh round of talks, conducted in the selfsame atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem and regard, was devoted to the examination of a wide array of questions of the international life.

In this framework, emphasis was placed on the fact that mankind traverses an epoch of big social and national revolutionary changes, in which ever more powerfully asserting itself is the peoples' will to put an end to the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policy, to any form of foreign oppression and domination, to be independent and masters of their own destinies, to freely choose their social development path.

At the same time, it was considered that there is a mounting course in the world, of the imperialist policy of strength and dictate, of interference in other states' internal affairs, of consolidation and redivision of the spheres of influence, that unsettled problems obtain and new conflicts and tensions have emerged. The world economic and energy crisis grows, the arms race keeps intensifying, which has brought about a worsening of the international situation, generating serious danger at the peoples' peace, security and independence.

The two party and state leaders pointed out that in these complex and contradictory conditions, it is necessary that all countries, peoples, advanced forces everywhere take action in close unity in order to prevent the international political climate from worsening, to help resuming and continuing the course of detente, for the promotion of international cooperation and respect, for the inter-state relations to be grounded on the principles of full equality, national independence and sovereignty, non-immixture in internal affairs and mutual advantage, nonrecourse to force and threat with force--the only ones apt to guarantee the normal development of international life. Emphasis was also placed on the need for solving by peaceful, negotiated means, by good understanding, all inter-state disputes, while definitely renouncing the military actions and acts of strength that inflict big damage and suffering on the peoples.

Analyzing the situation in Africa, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Major-General Mohamed Siad Barre expressed Romania's and Somalia's solidarity with the struggle of the African peoples against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, against any form of domination and oppression, for the defence and consolidation of the national independence, for self-dependent economic and social progress. The two countries' active support was reaffirmed, to the Namibian people's struggle for the winning of full independence, for securing its right to freely choose its future development in keeping with its legitimate aspirations and interests. Expressed was also the determination of Romania and Somalia to steadily campaign for the liquidation of the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid in South Africa.

Both parties agree that the questions of the continent should be solved by political means by the Africans themselves, without immixture from the outside, emphasizing the importance of strengthening the unity and solidarity of the African states, of all patriotic forces in the common struggle for the consolidation of the national independence, against the policy of division and immixture, as well as the special importance of focusing the efforts, on a national and regional plane, on their economic and social progress.

In connection with the situation in Europe, they considered that everything possible must be done for the successful conclusion of the Madrid conference, so that a substantive document may be adopted, that should give fresh and strong impetus to the coherent implementation of the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, and the convening be agreed upon, of a conference on consolidating the conference and on disarmament, the continuity be ensured of the process of security-building by setting the date and place of the next meeting, fresh steps be made toward the expansion of the economic, scientific and cultural collaboration among the European countries. Emphasized was also the need for preventing the deployment and development of new missiles in Europe and for starting concrete negotiations in this respect.

Stressing that there is a need to militate firmly for defending the supreme right of each nation, of all the people to life, freedom and peace, the two heads of party and state showed that there is a need for passing immediately to the adoption of practical efficient measures for halting the arms race, for disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all, for reducing the military expenditure, the saved funds being then redistributed in view of helping the economic and social thriving of nations, of helping the developing countries.

At the same time the sides considered there was an imperious need for most resolved action to be taken for the liquidation of the world's division into poor and rich countries, for doing away with the grave phenomenon of underdevelopment, for the setting in of a new international economic order, grounded on full equality and equity, apt to favour a more rapid progress of all the states, particularly that of the developing countries, to facilitate the wide access of the peoples to the gains of modern civilization, to secure the development and stability of the world economy.

Expressed was the belief that the complex problems of the international life could be solved only with the active, fully equal participation of all the states, of the developing countries in the first place, of the nonaligned countries, of the small and medium-sized countries.

Appreciating the good collaboration between Romania and Somalia in the international life, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Major-General Mohamed Siad Barre have reasserted the will of the two countries to make further their contribution to the triumph of the cause of detente, security, collaboration and understanding in Europe, Africa and the world over, to the materialization of the noble ideals of the peoples' independence, freedom, peace and progress.

Visit To Agricultural Institute

AU171337 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Summary] "After concluding the second round of talks, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohamed Siad Barre visited the Research and Design Institute for Technological Engineering and Mechanization of Agriculture in Bucharest. The two heads of state were accompanied by Comrades Gheorghe Pana, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee, first secretary of the Bucharest Municipal Party Committee and general mayor of Bucharest, by officials from the entourage of the high-ranking Somali guest and by Romanian officials."

During the visit, the President of the Somali Democratic Republic became acquainted with the important achievements recorded by Romanian specialists in the design of agricultural machinery and in mechanizing our agriculture. The guest was also able to look into bilateral cooperation opportunities in this sector which would be of particular importance for Somalia's economy.

The two presidents also visited an exhibition on agricultural machines and equipment. The Somali president congratulated the designers and machine-builders and wished them new successes in their future activity.

Visit to Prahova County

AU172007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1816 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Jun (AGERPRES)--On Wednesday, June 17, Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, president of the Somali Democratic Republic, together with the other Somali officials, paid a visit to Prahova County.

The Somali president was accompanied by Angelo Miculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry, by other officials.

The first unit seen round was the well-known 1 Mai enterprise of Ploesti, a unit manufacturing oil equipment and installations for the mining, metalurgical and chemical industries.

At the end of the visit, Major General Mohamed Siad Barre put down in the visitors' book of the enterprise his special appreciation of results scored by the workers and technicians of that important plant of the Romanian machine-building industry.

Next, the Somali head of state saw round the Barcanesti intercooperative Economic Association for raising and fattening calves where he was informed about aspects of zootechnical development in Romania.

18 June Talks

AU170939 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Official talks were resumed this morning at the State Council Palace between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Maj Gen Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic. The talks are attended by Romanian and Somali officials. The talks are taking place in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual understanding and esteem.

During yesterday's talks after discussing matters pertaining to developing bilateral relations and noting that favorable preconditions exist to further develop Romanian-Somali relations at a political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural level, today the two sides are discussing international issues of common interest, in particular matters concerning Africa and Europe.

This morning the distinguished Somali guest laid a wreath at the monument to the heroes of the struggle for the people's and fatherland's freedom and for socialism.

President Mohamed Siad Barre this morning also received at the Victoria Square Palace the chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest with whom he had a cordial talk.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI MEETS HAIG IN BEIJING

AU172004 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jun (AGERPRES)--On June 17, 1981, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, had an interview in Beijing with Alexander Haig, secretary of state of the United States of America, who, being now on an official visit to the People's Republic of China, expressed his wish to meet the Romanian minister.

A talk was held on the occasion when questions were approached concerning the development of the relations between the two countries as well as aspects of the contemporary international life. The interview passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

AGERPRES REPORTS LARGE IMF LOANS FOR ROMANIA

AU161914 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Jun (AGERPRES)--On June 15, the International Monetary Fund approved a 1,102.5 million SDR--about 1,332 million dollars--credit to Romania for 3 years in support of the program worked out by the Romanian authorities as regards the further improvement of the economic and foreign trade activity with a view to ensuring the equilibrium of the balance of foreign payments.

Likewise the IMF granted Romania another credit of 169.5 million SDR (some 203 million dollars) under the compensatory financing program following the export fluctuations in 1980.

Romania has been a member of the International Monetary Fund since 1972 and develops a productive cooperation with this specialized UN agency in the field of international finance.

MINISTER BURADA ADDRESSES BALKAN TRANSPORT MEETING

AU172012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1753 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Sofia, 17 Jun (AGERPRES)--Taking the floor with the general debates of the Sofia conference of transport experts from the Balkan countries, Corneliu Burada, deputy minister of transport, head of the Romanian delegation, presented Romania's standpoint on establishing relations of good neighborliness, friendship and collaboration with the Balkan countries. Highlighting that, in Romania's conception, the development of cooperation and increased understanding in the Balkans go within all the efforts made for building security and expanding cooperation of the continent.

The speaker also presented Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's sustained preoccupation for developing the relations of collaboration and friendship with all the countries in the Balkans, the wish that the issues existing in this area be solved by peaceful means, by mutual understanding, that lasting relations, of good neighborliness and bilateral and multilateral collaboration among the states should be set in, in the Balkans area, so that the Balkans should become a region of peace, friendship and fruitful collaboration, a region without nuclear weapons.

We regard the development of Balkan collaboration within a sound political climate and in the light of the general efforts devoted to implementing security and cooperation in Europe, to concretely translating into life the documents signed in Helsinki, the chief of the Romanian delegation showed. Setting forth the Romanian delegation's grounds for the development of Balkan cooperation in transport, the speaker pointed to the utility and necessity to continue the efforts aiming at developing the multilateral cooperation in the Balkans, highlighting the advisability of organizing new conferences as those held until now, in various domains of common interest.

BRIEFS

MEMORANDUM WITH UAE--Bucharest, 11 Jun (AGERPRES)--A memorandum regarding the development of economic cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the United Arab Emirates, in the field of civil and industrial engineering, was signed in Bucharest on June 11. [Bucharest Agerpres in English 1735 GMT 11 Jun 81 AU]

KRAIGHER CHAIRS PRESIDENCY SESSION IN BELGRADE

LD171410 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1246 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jun (TANJUG)--A session of the SFRY Presidency took place in Belgrade today. It was chaired by Presidency President Sergej Kraigher.

The report was approved at the session on the recent official friendly visit by president of the Nigerian Republic Alhaji Shehu Shagari. The assessment was made to the effect that the visit and the meaningful talks held on that occasion represent further significant encouragement to the promotion of friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslvaia and Nigeria. It was noted that the broad exchange of views on the present unfavorable development of international relations, the situation in Africa and other crisis areas and on the need to step up the activity of nonaligned countries was conducted in an atmosphere of understanding and agreement.

The Presidency discussed the state and problems of the communications system in the SFRY and adopted appropriate conclusions.

The Presidency adopted the criteria for an amnesty for sentenced people in connection with 29 November, Republic Day. On the basis of these unified criteria, the appropriate organs in the republics and autonomous provinces will prepare amnesty proposals. The decision to grant amnesty to a number of sentenced persons was also taken at the session.

Some other matters pertaining to the constitutional competence of the SFRY Presidency were also discussed.

GOVERNMENT SETS PRICE CEILINGS ON GOODS, SERVICES

LD172206 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jun (TANJUG)--As expected, the Yugoslav Government will tomorrow adopt a decision according to which the prices in Yugoslavia must not exceed, by the end of the year, the limits determined by this year's agreement on the implementation of price policy.

This [word indistinct] means that, compared with the situation at the end of May, the increases in producer prices in industry and retail prices should not exceed 7 percent and prices of services 5 per cent. Thus the price increases would help to keep the rise in the cost of living below 7.5 per cent by the end of the year.

The government's decision to set the price ceilings for all goods and services and to put all prices under direct control of the communities for prices was today upheld by the Council of the Federal Community for Prices. Obviously, those wishing to increase the prices of their products or services by the end of the year will have to proceed with the utmost caution and to apply the principle of selectivity, the council (?decided) today.

Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Finances Petar Kostic stated at the committee session today that the announced government decision was an economic, not adminstrative measure. In the present situation there is no other solution, Kostic said. Other economic measures would not yield the effects desired without the price curbs.

Another view that drew attention was expressed by deputy director of the Federal Institute for Social Planning [name indistinct] who said that the current trends in import prices, above all a moderate fall in oil prices, is a favourable circumstance that should be used to the maximum "in order to bring more order on the home market."

KOSOVO OFFICIAL SAYS POLITICAL SITUATION IMPROVING

LD172208 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1647 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Kosovska Mitrovica, 17 Jun (TANJUG)--President of the League of Communists of Kosovo Provincial Veli Deva said in Kosovska Mitrovica today that the political situation in the province was improving, which was also important for economic stabilisation. He described struggle for the full confidence among all working people and citizens of Kosovo" as one of the most important political tasks at the moment.

Speaking at the battery factory in Kosovska Mitrovica Deva stated that all forms of activity aimed at provoking mistrust among the nations and nationalities in Kosovo must be suppressed. As regards the factory's working collective, the most important task now was to set into operation as soon as possible a new plant which can produce 35,000 tons of lead batteries a year, or almost "twice the present quantity.

Veli Deva said that the factory must make special efforts to raise productivity, reduce the percentage of rejects, carry out a better distribution according to work performed and improve the standard of living of its 1200 workers.

At present, the factory's production is about ten percent below the target. The fall was not caused by the recent irredentist demonstrations in the town in which 32 workers took place, representatives of the factory League of Communists organisation said.

KOSOVO INCREASES CULTURAL BUDGET THIS YEAR

LD180325 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1320 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Pristina, 17 Jun (TANJUG)--The community for culture of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo will this year have 560 million dinars (some 20 million dollars) at its disposal for the development of cultural and art activities. This, according to official data, represents a 33-percent increase in relation to last year and an increase of 300 percent in relations to 1978. 330 million dinars out of the total sum will go on material investments in culture--the construction of facilities and the like.

At the same time, the Kosovo population has decided to insure through public subscriptions another 400 million dinars for advancing cultural development in the province.

TETOVO PARTY MEETING DISCUSSES LOCAL SECURITY

LD102138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1817 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Nationalism Denounced in Tetovo"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Tetovo, 10 Jun (TANJUG)--Today's meeting of the municipal conference of the League of Communists of Tetovo considered topical ideopolitical questions connected with the establishment and organization of All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection. The meeting was attended by Dzemail Vejseli and Hisen Ramadani. The activity of the League of Communists in uncovering hostile activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists in this municipality was also considered.

The members of the municipal committee of the League of Communists of Tetovo assessed that the security situation was favorable but at the same time also unpredictable. Several communists in the debate said that nationalism in the Tetovo Municipality was continuously at work, especially since 1968, but that it was adapting itself to the newly-created situation. This means that although it does not manifest itself publicly at certain moments it does not mean that it does not exist. In this respect, they cited examples of Albanian nationalism and irredentism in various environments of Tetovo Municipality. This activity is especially noticeable in the amateur cultural-artistic society "Zelandin Tekiri" and in the newly-formed sports association "Skendija" whose members are all of Albanian nationality.

The speakers in the debate then pointed out that the behavior of individual educational workers in secondary schools in Tetovo especially in the Kiril Pejcinovic school and the secondary medical school, were tolerated for a long time. They demanded that all educational workers in Tetovo who were known for their nationalist tendencies and attacks should be prevented from teaching. The conclusions of the municipal committee of the League of Communists should be consistently implemented even before the annual holidays, especially in environments where Albanian nationalism is manifesting itself, and the members of the committee and the municipal conference of the League of Communists, too, will be engaged in this action.

TETOVO SESSION DEALS WITH ALBANIAN NATIONALISM

LD171949 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1102 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Tetovo, 17 Jun (TANJUG)--The mixed-nationality Tetovo municipality has been exposed to the activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists. Apart from the activity of the hostile group recently sentenced in the district court in Skopje, this is also evidenced by other phenomena, which were pointed out at the recently held session of the Tetovo League of Communists Municipal Conference. At the session, it was confirmed that the Albanian nationalists had been continously active in this area since 1968 and that they skillfully adapted themselves to any newly-created situations.

Hostile leaflets have been distributed in individual villages including Sinicane, Kamenjane, Bogovinje and Pirok, and slogans have been written in several places in Tetovo itself. At the session, particular attention was drawn to the Dzeladin Zekiri Cultural and Arts Society and the newly-founded Skendija Sports Club as places where the manifestation of Albanian nationalism was especially pronounced. No reply was provided in the discussion at the session on who set up this sports club and why it is composed solely of members of the Albanian nationality as opposed to the mixed cultural and arts and sports societies, which had for decades been successfully active in this municipality.

The exponents of Albanian nationalism, it was noted at the session, have also been active in the Kiril Pejcinovic Grammar School, where individual lecturers of Albanian nationality demanded that the posts of lecturer be given to persons known for their nationalist excesses. The Macedonian language was belittled as a subject. Some of the lecturers wanted the program of teaching this language to be abridged and said that pupils with poor marks in this subject should not be failed at the end of the year. Slogans with which individual lecturers and pupils fan up Albanian nationalism and irredentism also appear on the walls of this grammar school from time to time.

Communists say that it is not enough merely to take note of these phenomena and similar situations. It is necessary to take concrete steps to prevent attempts to undermine brotherhood and unity in the multinational Tetovo municipality and preserve the stable political-security situation in the area.

PEC SELF-MANAGEMENT SOCIAL ATTORNEY DISMISSED

LD172206 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1920 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Pec, 17 Jun (TANJUG)--At a session held today, delegates of all three chambers of the Pec Municipal Assembly unanimously dismissed from office Kurtaj Halit, social attorney of self-management because his son, a final year pupil at the local grammar school, had participated in the nationalist demonstrations and provocations. Though Halit was described as a prominent sociopolitical worker in Pec, assembly delegates held against him his failure as father and as an educator in carrying out his duty to society. They took the view that, as a result of his failure, he could not remain in this exceptionally responsible office.

Halit first tendered his resignation, but withdrew it a few days before the assembly's session. The reasons for this action remain unknown to assembly delegates.

The party organization of the former social attorney of self-management in Pec has also expressed its view of Halit's political responsibility by punishing him with a warning.

CONSULTATIVE DEFENSE MEETING HELD IN POLJCE

LD172201 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1338 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Poljce, 17 Jun (TANJUG)--"Today defense is an integral and inalienable part of our self-management society. It is developing in conditions of peaceful socialist construction at a time when we are economically richer and when self-management has strongly developed the social conscience, as well as responsibility and readiness to defend at any price the revolutionary gains of the national liberation struggle and self-management society."

These words of Tito's, from the formal session of Ljubljana University several years ago, were the theme of today's consultative meeting on defense and self-protection training of working people and citizens for the tasks of all-people's defense and social self-protection, held at the republican center for defense training in Poljce near Begunje.

The introductory report was submitted by Martin Kosir, republican secretary for national defense of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia. Among other things, he emphasized that all our sociopolitical bodies and organs are in favor of a consistent realization of the aims, standpoints and policy of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia in the sphere of education, upbringing and preparation for all-people's defense and social self-protection for all working people and citizens in our community.

According to statistics from the Federation of Workers' Universities of Slovenia, during last year 559 lectures and gatherings were organized for the defense and self-protection training of working people throughout Slovenia, and more than 50,000 inhabitants of the republic took part in them. Apart from this, there were also many other actions, from work organizations right up to the federal level.

Those taking part in the consultative meeting discussed numerous issues relating to the programming of defense and self-protection training of working people and citizens in the work organization, the local community and the municipality, as well as preparing lecturers for defense and self-protection training, the function and possibility of the information media in spreading training and knowledge in this sphere, and cooperation with sociopolitical and other organizations with a view to achieving the highest possible level of training for defense and self-protection.

As well as representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army, the republican Secretariat for National Defense of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, which is the organizer of the consultative meeting, the republican SAWP Conference and the republican Conference of the Federation of Reserve Military Officers, several dozen heads of municipal administration organs for national defense from Slovene municipalities and chairmen of coordination committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection also attended the consultative meeting.

BORBA REJECTS 'PARTNERSHIP, EQUALITY' WITH CHURCH

AU151355 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 27 May on page 10 in its "views and opinions" column carries a 1,500-word article by Petar Segvic entitled "The Catholic Church's Demand: Changing the Constitution and the Laws." Referring to the "'statement of the general assembly of the bishops' conference of Yugoslavia'" issued by the bishops' conference at its session on 30 April 1981 "'in connection with the recent statements by some representatives of social forums and social communications media as regards the activity of the Catholic Church in Yugoslavia,'" Segvic notes that the bishops are trying to convince the public that they have no political pretensions and no aspirations for any social privileges but at the same time "assume the role of an arbiter, the role of passing 'moral judgment on violations of human rights in our society, something that certainly is not devoid of a certain political ambition."

It is interesting that in the same statement, the bishops also assure us, Segvic points out, that "they are ready to cooperate 'with our society on the basis of equality and mutual understanding and respect.'" But how can such cooperation be reconciled with the obvious "political aspiration to devalue our constitutional principles and especially the principle of separation of state and church," Segvic asks. He points out: "The principle of separation of state and church by itself cancels out any kind of partnership-like equality in discussion." The bishops may not like the Constitution and the existing laws, but the church has accepted them and, therefore, they are binding for them, among other things, also under the protocol concluded between the Holy See and the SFRY.

Recalling the statement by the Vatican Council on the relations between state and church, Segvic notes that "our bishops apparently do not recognize the signs of the times. They apparently fail to see that the Constitution and the laws recognize no rights of some partnership-like status to the church." By advocating, as they say, "a sincere, open and free dialogue," the bishops aim at "creating the necessary climate for gradual concessions ultimately leading to changing both the Constitution and the laws and thereby also to liquidating self-management and democracy," Segvic charges. "And we do not need to speak about what would then be left of the achievements of our national liberation struggle in which the bishops never showed any interest," he adds.

Noting that the newspaper GLAS KONCILA on 3 May cites President Tito's address to Zagreb clergy on 2 June 1945, Segvic says that GLAS KONCILA "massacres Tito's own words and distorts the term nationality in a sentence in which it tries to allude to its nationalist meaning and thereby creates the impression that the church is now following precisely that nationalist course."

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 28 May on page 6 in its "views and opinions" carries another 1,850-word article by Petar Segvic entitled "Bishops Encourage Dissidents and Opposition." Continuing his discussion on the attitude and actions of Catholic bishops, Segvic recalls that in an article entitled "Church and religion in the self-managing Socialist society" in the journal CRKVA U SVIJETU, issue No 1 of 1979, one of the prominent Catholic bishops of Yugoslavia advocated and made a formal proposal for changing the existing protocol between the SFRY and the Holy See. The same views have now been incorporated in the 30 April 1981 statement of the bishops' conference of Yugoslavia in which the bishops stress their "'mission'" of "'warning and defending our believers against the advancing atheism that is systematically being implemented in our society," Segvic reports. Yet, the bishops must know that "we are not engaged in promoting atheism either 'systematically' or 'unsystematically' for one simple reason that is based on Marxist teachings" and that is, that it is "absurd" and "stupid" to struggle against religious beliefs by means of administrative measures. The bishops well know that our criteria have nothing to do with any dilemma between atheism and nonathiesm. Our criteria are based on such questions as whether "you are for socialism or against it and whether you are for peace or against it," Segvic emphasizes.

To ensure good cooperation between the state and the church, it is necessary to accept the constitutional provisions on religion and implement in practice one of the fundamental values of our social development, the brotherhood and unity and socialist community. "The development of any national exclusiveness or religious hegemonism within the Catholic Church is not in line with developing the national equality of our peoples and nationalities," Segvic states. The fact is, he says, that "we have shown considerable good will and patience among other things also in the everyday practical attitude of the state and social organs toward the actions and attitudes of the church and its hierarchy. We have followed this course while we have constantly emphasized at the same time that a section of the highest church leadership should change its own behavior in relation to this society. We have called attention to this both in official forms and especially in our social communications media, but it seems as though all that has been in vain mainly because it is precisely the most responsible officials of the Catholic Church who are at the same time also the chief promoters of the militant and combative structure within it. In this manner, they wish to turn the church into a refuge for renegades, oppositionists and political adventurists who want to gain sufficient room for their murky and dark plots precisely on the basis of total opposition to socialism and self-management," Segvic concludes.